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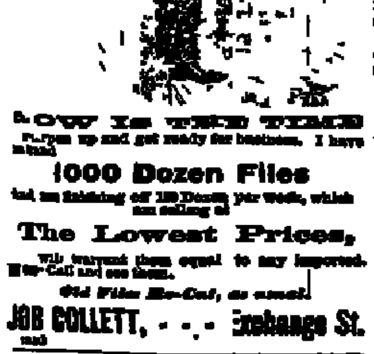

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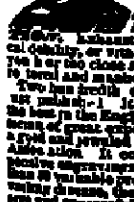

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BOWDOIN ALUMNI.

THE RELATION OF THE SCHOLAR TO POLITICS.

An Oration by Rev. Cyrus Stone, D. D., Before the Bangor Bowdoin Alumni Association, at the Annual Festival, Thursday Evening.

Brothers Alumni: The swift months have brought us once more to the festive board when we may sit together for a little while, and dream again the dreams of our youth and renew our vows of fealty to our Alma Mater. The purpose that calls us here and the sentiments that move our hearts indicate the direction in which your appointed speaker may look for his theme. He must say something that has connection with the Scholar,—a limitation however in itself limitless. In the few moments allowed to this part of our festivities I propose therefore that we confine ourselves to one point, and consider the Scholar in a single relation,—his relation to politics.

And here perhaps it may be permitted me to say that I shall endeavor to keep in mind the proprieties of the occasion which forbid the introduction of political or religious subjects in a partisan or sectarian spirit. We meet here as brothers forgetting for the time the rivalries and strifes of our hurried lives, respecting honest differences of opinion, and careful to avoid a wound to the cherished sentiments of each other. It is permitted us in these gatherings to deal only with general principles that concern equally every party and creed.

It may be proper that I should further say that my theme has been chosen without reference to the strange scenes through which our Ship of State has been guiding her way the past few months. I had said to myself, this is a festive occasion, I must not give it time that belongs to the more serious work of my calling; I can devote to the pleasant task assigned me in these festivities only such moments as I can save from severer toil may afford. Thus it was that my theme and certain thoughts connected with it came to me when the sun of August was bright on the ripening grain. If my theme had come later other thoughts might have suggested themselves. I am content to present those that were suggested at first. I have lately seen a story of Abraham Lincoln that when he was a young man he was one night suddenly aroused from his slumbers by the startling announcement that the stars were falling in showers and the Day of Judgment was come. He arose, went to the window, and behold, the stars did seem to be falling; but as he gazed, he noticed that the grand old constellations were still in their places as he had seen them from childhood. He went back to bed confident that all was well so long as the grand old constellations were unmoved. I desire to-night to look beyond falling stars of present agitation and gaze into the heavens of enduring truths and principles. If however the engrossed political occurrences of your speaker should unconsciously affect the texture of his speech, I am confident that your brotherliness will amply smile at what may appear a blemish, and charge naught to malice. I am aware how difficult it is for a person of positive convictions to refer even remotely to political matters without disclosing pretty nearly how he stands in regard to disputed questions of the hour, or, may I not say how he would stand if he spoke his mind outright. And so far as clergymen are concerned, sagacious men claim that they can predict with tolerable certainty on which side the majority of them will be found in any division of parties. It is somehow recognized as fitting that on contemplated issues they should think certain thoughts and cherish certain sentiments. If then what your speaker says is that which he ought to say, yourselves being judges, then surely he will be pardoned for saying it.

And if any are afflicted by his audacity in stepping out of the province of his ordinary studies and entering a field in which he may reasonably be supposed to be less at home than many of his hearers and where his thoughts may appear somewhat crude, I have a single remedy to suggest, namely, that at future gatherings of this Association the orator who may chance to be of another profession may take for his theme the relation of the scholar to the church or some kindred topic of a theological bearing. Your present speaker will have his recreation this year. Your turn may come hereafter.

Now at the outset we must determine what we shall understand by the word Politics. For the definition that we may give will go far toward indicating the attitude to be assumed by the scholar. In a restricted sense politics is made to mean party politics, and refers to the policy and strifes of parties. With this signification we have nothing to do. In the larger meaning which it becomes us on the present occasion to attach to the word, it refers to whatever concerns the State in its collective capacity, and properly includes whatever tends to promote the well being of the people composing the State. When however we picture to ourselves a State, the image that rises before the mind is not simply that of so many thousands of people collected in cities or scattered in farm houses: the mind takes in also the character of the people, their intelligence, their institutions, their customs and laws, the elements of their glory and prosperity. Right politics contemplates the administering of the varied affairs of the State in such a manner as shall tend to secure the highest public good. The framers of the Federal Constitution declared that in the more perfect union which they proposed to form, they sought to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity. In fact there is scarcely anything connected with good morals, sound education, and the social intercourse of citizens, which may not properly fall within the province of politics. What is known as social science covering a vast variety of interests relating to the welfare of the human family may also be regarded as a department of the yet more comprehensive science of politics. Essays on Prison Reform and studies on the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases are contributions to the same noble science. Let me then define politics as the science of managing the various public and social interests of a State so as to secure the highest welfare of the people. But this definition may be un-

pended. For the management to which I have referred must be founded on immutable principles of truth and justice. There is high authority for the statement that "the powers that be" are ordained of God. In other words the State with whatever belongs to the State exists as a part of the divine arrangement in regard to mankind. Its interests must therefore be administered in harmony with the divine ideal of right policy. Let us then briefly complete our definition of politics as the grand science of managing the multitudinous public interests of the State in accordance with the eternal principles of justice and love. In a patriarchal government in which the sovereign was an absolute monarch, his duty in regard to these interests would be easily recognized. In like manner if the People are sovereign, it is the people that are divinely set to reign and secure justice. It is the people that must care for the State, its glory and prosperity.

It has been asserted that the less a people are governed, the better it will be for them. Rightly understood I accept the assertion. Frequent changes of legislative enactments would undoubtedly cause needless confusion unattended by corresponding benefits. The constant agitation of exciting political questions would produce feverish restlessness unfavorable to steady application to more useful employments. Display of force would tend to destroy self respect and self restraint among those overawed by such display. It is the perfection of government to secure such a condition of society that the operations of the State may move on without jar or friction as naturally and harmoniously as the free courses of the stars. In such a State each citizen is a law unto himself and performs with fidelity whatever falls to his lot. Every public and private enterprise will be attended with the fullest success possible to human effort. To bring about this perfection of civil administration is the office of ideal politics.

When now we come to speak of the relation of the scholar to politics understood in this broad sense, we need to define further what we mean by the term Scholar. The natural inference would be that we mean ourselves, and that is my meaning [illegible] But a few words on this [illegible] may greatly assist in showing [illegible] you has we have proposed to ourselves. For it does not fall within the scope of our present effort to consider the relation of the citizen to politics. Neither does it fall within our purpose to enquire what political duties rest upon us as lawyers or clergymen. We ask simply what are some of the duties of scholars who are, at the same time members of the State. For we hold that the position of the scholar and the advantages that he has enjoyed lay upon him consequent obligations. Who then shall be reckoned as entitled to this honor with its consequent responsibility? In this country where abundant provision is made for popular education every intelligent person may almost claim the honor. And yet may and I are and there some rough laborers possessing small acquaintance with books, who has made an arithmetic for himself sufficient for practical uses, and can put his thoughts in pithy speech that might well be the envy of the polished orator. In speaking of the scholar let us, however, adopt a more restricted use of the word, and apply it to those only who have received what is known as a liberal education. Here, too, we find different grades, and it behooves us to assert our own claims with modesty. There are those whose lives are devoted to scholarly pursuits, and whose authority in their several departments is unquestioned. We are proud to regard them as our brothers. There are also those whose busy avocations lead in other paths. But the image and the superscription remain. They once trod the halls of learning, and the breath of that sacred shrine lingers about them as fragrance lingers about the rose though carried far from its native garden. They have sung with Homer, and can never quite forget the song. Brothers Alumni, Newton and Thucydides may frown upon the poor progress that we have made since we left those pleasant halls, but we may never forget the benediction of our Alma Mater, the habits of study to which she trained us and the spirit that she endeavored to infuse into our lives.

Fidelity to this spirit and these methods puts all the sons of our Alma Mater in a well marked relation to the political concerns of our age and country.

Now the most obvious duty of the scholar in relation to politics is to take an interest in them. But the question will arise whether he shall aspire to politics as a profession. Objections to such a choice at once present themselves. For if he decides on such a career, how shall he enter upon it and continue in it under the elective system that prevails in our republic? He who serves the State to-day, and depends on that service for his livelihood, may be dismissed to-morrow. It might be for the public advantage that Civil Service should be made a safer profession in our country, but under our present system of subjecting nearly all departments of public service to the uncertain results of frequent elections he who aspires to politics as a permanent employment can hardly fail to be exposed to many annoyances. An intelligent observer of American habits and institutions (De Tocqueville) once made the remark, which we may accept with some qualifications, "that under our elective system no political career could be said to exist." And he further recorded as the result of his observations that in this country "the pursuit of wealth generally diverted men of great talents and of great passions from the pursuit of power." If any one is ambitious to influence public opinion and aid in shaping public affairs, let him rather choose the profession of a journalist. He who has talent to wield the pen of the public through an influential newspaper may accomplish much for his generation. With journalism opens a most attractive career of political power.

But if the scholar when leaving the halls of the Muses and exchanging autographs with his classmates may not venture to subscribe his intended profession as Politics, he is not thereby excused from active participation in matters that affect the public weal. The tendency of our hurrying age is for men to devote themselves almost exclusively to the advancement of their private interests. Each man is intent on achieving success in his own pursuits. His time is fully occupied, and scarcely a moment can be snatched for the general concerns of society. But the proper management of these diversified concerns requires careful thought. Our definition of politics reveals the necessity of such thought. It reveals also the urgency that every member of the State should contribute his quota of skill, intelligence, and experience for the advantage of the State. The remark is sometimes heard that the tastes and habits of the scholar unfit him in a measure for the turmoil of politics. They ought to unfit him for what is low and base in politics. But these same habits and tastes indicate also what ought to be the character of his contribution to the service of the commonwealth. They outline his duty.

It is not to be expected, however, that scholars will form a party by themselves. Naturally they will take different views of public questions. They may indeed become zealous partisans. But it becomes us as partisans to remember that we also belong to the guild of scholars, and to bring to party as well as country the rules, methods and spirit that are recognized as characteristic of this honorable guild. It has been our happy fortune as a people that men of this character never been wanting to the republic. The chief founders of the republic were by the testimony of history men of wide culture and high scholarly attainments. The people will that essential capacity that has never deserted them in a great crisis, demanded that such men should come to the front. They came in the fame, for the people of that eventful time as the historian records, would have only the wisest and the best to direct in all things of supreme moment. The impress of that class was thus stamped on the laws and institutions of the republic. The preservation of these institutions calls for the same support.

Let no one imagine me of advocating what is vague and visionary. I am fully aware

of the tendency of the American mind to soar away into the cloudland of the vast and the grand. The average Englishman instead of his patronizing pride on before, and vows to himself that he must do some greater thing. And already he has his plan, a life's undertaking it may be, for the regeneration of humanity. Do we not know? For have we not gone through the experience? But seriously, the duty of the scholar is a very tangible one. It is very practical. If he may not at once or ever occupy a conspicuous position on the stage of national politics let him not forget that the town is at the foundation of the greatness of the republic. If the affairs of the town are wisely administered, there is public security. The scholar may therefore find opportunity for large usefulness without going far from home. And keen observers have often noted that in the town organization men learn the duties of citizenship and acquire experience in public affairs. The town itself is a State in miniature. And the questions that arise in the concerns of the town are not unworthy of very patient thought. How shall we raise our schools to the highest possible perfection? How shall we lay out roads and provide for drainage so as to secure the best sanitary results? How shall we manage finances so as to make our city the most attractive possible for residence and at the same time lay the lightest burden on the tax-payer? They who prove their capacity among their neighbors in solving these and similar problems will be called to go up higher.

Let me now as briefly as I may name a very few of the duties that the scholar owes to his country and times. For I have already exceeded the four minutes allowed to the coveted Junior Part and even the seven minutes of the immortal Senior Oration. Among these duties I venture to name the duty of striving to elevate the politics of the country. The utterance of this sentiment may have the appearance of cant. But I am confident that there is no objection in this direction that true men will not dare to put out of sight for fear of incurring ridicule. There is danger lest the political economist may fix his thought too exclusively on material interests and the production of wealth, and undervalue the more important interests of education and morality. There is an old word of a gentleman [illegible] the duty of the scholar in this respect. The word is very expressive, and has been employed to signify such studies as were supposed to have a marked humanizing and ennobling tendency. These studies, such as Rhetoric, the Ancient Classics, and polite literature in general, have therefore been named the Humanities. It is the office of the Humanities to lift the student above what is low and material, develop a pure taste, quicken thought, deepen love for the noble and good. Fidelity to his training requires, therefore, on the part of the scholar, both being and doing. First, he must offer himself as an example. Let him be the ideal man. O however whatever the world may say of him, his life is a failure. There are men who hardly pursue wealth, but when they have acquired it, know not how to use it to any worthier use. Other men strive for office, and reach the goal of their ambition only to reap a harvest of disappointment. Men are constantly sharpening their intellects and deadening their sensibilities by incessant pursuit of objects which, when attained, they are not qualified to enjoy. The disciple of the Humanities will furnish the State the model citizen.

And secondly, he must labor to bring society toward the highest ideal of the humanities. He will therefore insist on the right of every child in the republic to receive an education. He will insist on the right of every individual to have a fair field for the development of grand character. Need I refer to the cultivation of Art, the establishment of public libraries, the various schemes for the repression of vice and encouragement of virtue. They all will command his active sympathy. But we have no time to enter upon details. On this point of elevating the politics of the country, I can only advert further to one or two little by way of illustrating the duty of the scholar. We boast of the intelligence and patriotism and virtue of the American people. But there are shadows that flit now and then across the fair sky of our vision. And when we step out of the bright sunlight, and stand under these shadows, it sometimes appears very dark around us. We note the recklessness of partisan strife, the utter disregard of truth and fairness in statements of the partisan press, the unmerited vituperation heaped on political opponents, the absence of conscience in the bitter struggle for personal aggrandizement. We note how men who are scrupulous in regard to dealing government by penalties when they are in official station may in a private capacity show no compunction in cheating the revenue and avoiding payment of just taxes. Some too no less than individuals manifest at times strange disregard of honor and moral principle. It is inconvenient to pay their debts, they too often find an excuse for repudiation. The strongest nation easily forgets the obligations of solemn treaties. Need I cite England's policy toward weaker nations? We have only to recall our own treatment of the Indian question. I hold that the student of the humanities is pledged to summon his generation away from these murky shadows into the bright sunlight and healthful breezes of a purer sky.

May I not add also that the scholar, in virtue of his consecration at the shrine of the humanities is pledged to the service of the humane? The ideal human includes the humane. The scholar, then, cannot be indifferent to the cry of distress, whether coming from the hospital or the prison. The plea of the brute creation even can not escape his ear. Differences of race or social position must not make him forget that a man is a man. For he may not cultivate letters to lift himself above other men, but to lift up all men toward his own perfect standard. There is a tendency in poor human nature to mount by stepping on other people. The aristocrat seeks to perpetuate class privileges. The scholar must be faithful to the spirit of his early training. In heathen antiquity other influences frequently counteracted the proper tendency of liberal studies. In the christian atmosphere of the nineteenth century their cultivation ought to produce a magnificent harvest.

But again, the scholar is by profession a truth seeker. And when he has found a truth, the law of his high vocation requires that he should stand upon it. In his relations to civil society he is held therefore to the spirit required of the sincere lover of truth. This spirit burns against falsehood and shame. It does not ask what is expedient, but what is just. Those penetrated with this spirit appear sometimes bold and out of place in their generation. They too, furnish the men whose privilege it is to win the aureole of the martyrs. But the truth hunter must hold the trail, wherever it leads. If, for instance, God has made of one blood all nations to dwell on the face of the earth, that truth has logical consequences. Or again, if there is a Supreme above us whose we are and whose will may be known by us, that truth necessitates certain conclusions, and the scholar, I venture to affirm, will perceive that religion cannot be divorced from politics taking the word politics in its largest sense. And on this point allow me to quote the authority of one whose name grows brighter with lapse of years. The advocate of safe politics can not fail to ponder his words too carefully. Said George Washington, "Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity religion and morality are indispensable supports. The mere politician equally with the pious man ought to respect and cherish them. And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion."

Some philosophers have advanced the idea that truth in itself is of less value in [illegible] than the searching for truth. They hold that the soul is made strong, not so much by possessing of truth as by a pursuit of truth which [illegible] [illegible] And it must be admitted that one great object of liberal studies is to develop mental power, regardless of the knowledge to be

obtained. Yet I must insist that the scholar is sent to college, not simply to acquire mental discipline, but also to find out truth, or, if you please, to qualify himself to find out truth. For truth in itself is of priceless worth. There are certain laws of political economy, certain principles that regulate social life, the practical recognition of which is of inestimable importance. Society can not violate them with impunity. Not unfrequently, however, they are obscured by the mists of prejudice and selfishness. And men are lured by false lights from the path of safety. The scholar ought not thus to be lured away. For he who, in virtue of his calling, is a truth seeker, ought to have a keener scent for truth than other men. Accustomed to look for truth, his eye ought to be sharper for it than the eyes of other men. The oft lauded example of John Milton who "doffed his garland and singing robes" that he might serve the State, will continue through many a generation to indicate the duty of the scholar. Feeling that his studies had rendered him able to do something in a certain direction for the common good, this was his confession: "I therefore determined to relinquish the other pursuits in which I was engaged, and to transfer the whole force of my talents and my industry to this one important object."

I shall not claim that the mere scholar in consequence of his name is a finished statesman. For I apprehend that statesmanship is a high art requiring long special study and great experience. But I do insist that, as the pledged knight of truth he will be powerfully drawn toward the truth. It is the custom of truth to reveal her queenly presence to her champions. And the knight of truth will further seek to have all men acknowledge the peerless beauty of his mistress.

And does it not also follow that the scholar must be strictly impartial and in a [illegible] just? His studies have taught him that the seeker of truth must lay aside prejudice, and search patiently for right conclusions. A mathematical demonstration leads to one result, and no bias can change that result. The square of the hypothenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides, and no calculations of self interest can alter that fact. [illegible] was an important personage of history, and no theory of historical criticism can rob him of his fame. So there are certain truths in politics which are allied with the unalterable laws of righteousness and can not be changed by simply wishing them otherwise or vehemently advocating their opposites. In the clashing activities of society the man of impartiality and justice will desire that each conflicting claim shall receive its proper allowance and no more. It is the boast of men of science that their discussions may be conducted without bitterness. If our theories are incorrect, say they, bring the facts, and prove that we are wrong. We shall be as grateful as any to be set right.

The scholar along this spirit to the service of the State must examine all questions with calmness. And if he is not competent to pronounce upon them all, he will recognize the wisdom of deferring to the judgment of any person or body of persons more competent than himself to pronounce upon them. He will demand the employment of all due care by peaceful methods. The sword can never change falsehood into truth or shame into substance. In the politics of the republic there can rarely arise occasions for resort to methods of force. The people selecting their wises as umpires in matters of dispute are ready to abide by the decision. The umpires may not be infallible in judgment, but their well-weighed conclusions furnish the nearest approach to fairness and justice that the people can hope to attain. The distinguished foreigner to whom I have already referred recorded his appreciation of this feature of our political system. It is wise to ponder his words. They could not be truer if freshly written. Speaking of our national Judiciary he says "The peace, prosperity and very existence of the Union are invested in the hands of the judges. Without their active co-operation the Constitution would be a dead letter. The Executive appeals to them for assistance against the encroachments of the legislative powers. The legislative demands their protection against the designs of the executive. They defend the Union from the disobedience of the States, the States from the exaggerated claims of the Union, the public interests against the interests of private citizens, and the conservative spirit of order against the fleeting innovations of democracy."

The impartial temper characteristic of the true scholar would favor the settlement of disputes between nations in a similar manner. It is the greatest absurdity of our modern civilization that any other mode of so vexing international difficulties can be tolerated. It is said that the born cannibal after he has adopted the fashions of civilized life, will sometimes hunger for human flesh and the savage habits of his ancestors. The scholar too may forget his training, and look with fond eye on military pageantry. But in so doing he is unfaithful to the spirit that true scholarship demands. If the occasion arises when he must take the sword, it should be girded on regretfully.

The ancient Persians, as the historian tells us, used to send their boys to school that they might learn justice, as boys elsewhere were sent that they might learn reading and writing. They were trained to hear and decide cases so as to quicken their perception of justice. To aid in quickening the world's perception of justice and enthroning conscience in politics remains even in the nineteenth century one of the most important tasks resting on the scholar.

Permit me to add still further that the scholar must be a broad man. His culture pledges him to breadth. He has had pleasant acquaintance with the poets and orators of antiquity, and though he may not be perfect in the use of Greek particles and Latin subjunctives, he has mastered the general grammar of their speech and learned the customs and habits of thought of times very different from those in which he lives. By this study he is made a larger man. In mathematics and natural science he has at least been informed what has been accomplished in these departments, and has acquired general principles. From the whole tendency of his training he is forbidden to be a narrow man. But narrowness caused by ignorance, prejudice and sectional feeling, is one of the perils of the Republic. Is it still regarded by many as an open question, whether free institutions can long survive the experiment of unrestricted suffrage. If the ignorant vote can be made to overpower the intelligent vote, demagogues will appeal to the passions of the multitude to elevate themselves to power. And what will become of our free institutions, if unprincipled demagogues are permitted to bear rule? The only safety lies in educating the masses and educating them right. Suppose they are educated in the most advanced communities in ideas, and accept those ideas. Suppose they are taught that they owe an allegiance to a foreign political church superior to the allegiance which they owe the State, and accept that teaching. Suppose the people of a large section of the Republic are instructed that they are bound by the Federal Constitution, and Laws only so long as may suit their pleasure. The safety of the Republic demands that the people of the country should learn to look beyond the limited horizon of local interests, sectional traditions and class prejudices. George Washington, in his Farewell Address, noted the fact that "one of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts was to misrepresent the aims and opinions of other districts." He raised a voice of warning against the jealousies and heart burnings that might arise from such misrepresentations. The danger from this source is not diminished by the growth of the Republic and the multiplication of conflicting interests. And it is now not only district against district, but classes of the same district against each other, labor against capital, race against race. Let the man of breadth put himself in place of the laborer, and try to learn his needs and thoughts. Let him also take a survey from the standpoint of the capital. He may thus become a mediator, and

point out the common middle ground of justice and good will. The citizen whose mental vision possesses the element of breadth can render valuable service to the common weal.

But I have already spoken too long. In tracing these lines of thought my theme grows too large and suggestive for the brief moments that I may exact from your patience. I must hasten to a conclusion. From what has been said, the inference is easy, that the scholar must be a consistent radical and a true conservative. He is a conservative, for he plants his feet on the rock wisdom of the past. A student of history, he ponders the lessons that the costly experience of other ages has handed down to these later generations. He will not hastily turn from the old landmarks and run after Babel voices of ward-ring passion. He will cherish the temper that an early statesman of the republic declared ought to characterize men in public affairs. Said Alexander Hamilton, "When occasions present themselves in which the interests of the people are at variance with their inclination, it is the duty of persons whom they have appointed to be the guardians of those interests to withstand the temporary delusion in order to give them time and opportunity for more cool and sedate reflection." Brothers, the restlessness of our times and the new elements introduced into the population of the country within the past few decades render the virtue of conservatism more important than at any previous period of our history. More than ever before we need to learn the same lessons that our fathers learned, and think the same thoughts that our fathers thought. Happy for us if we shall think them as clearly as they thought them, and act upon them as consistently as they acted upon them. In ordinary moments when our minds are engrossed with private interests, the words of our fathers may have lost their significance to us. The spirit is gone out of them. They are true and commonplace. But when some public exigency recalls us to the contemplation of great principles the words of our fathers have meaning once more. Then is fire in them. They express our own intensest conviction. [illegible] one of a thousand utterances. Take words of Jefferson describing the fundamental principles of our government as equal and exact justice to all men of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; the support of the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies; the preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad; a jealous care of the right of election by the people."

These utterances from lips long silent in the councils of the nation has a meaning still. They throb with the earnest life of a States spirit. And whatever the excitements of the passing hour, the scholar, by his respect for the teachings of history, is under obligation to heed them.

I may not linger to dwell on the particular position which he should occupy on the grand question of centralization and State rights suggested by these words of Jefferson. For a century public sentiment has oscillated between the two extremes. Conservatism will naturally seek for the middle ground. But what is the middle ground? And is it constant, or does it shift with progress of events? Conservatism will be content to leave the question where indeed, practically, it has been left for a hundred years, to the mature judgment of the people of the whole country. The sovereign people of the whole country won their independence and lifted colonies to the dignity of States. As a single undivided people they established the Republic. Might not the sovereign people then bestow what powers they pleased on the General Government, and reserve what powers they pleased to the several States? If unforeseen necessities arise, may they not add a little here or subtract a little there, bound only in their action to obey what has been termed "the unwritten code of common sense?"

Neither can I linger to dwell on the position of the scholar in regard to the last trust referred to by Jefferson,—jealous care of the franchise. The founders of the Republic and all parties since their day have recognized the sanctity of the ballot. Theoretically there has been no difference of opinion that the consent of the governed is the basis of free government. There has been no difference of opinion that if the citizen should be robbed of his ballot, free institutions would perish. The scholar, therefore, as a true conservative must stand as a rock against any and all assaults upon this tower of our strength. Jealous care of the elective franchise is of vastly more consequence than any questions of finance or triumphs of party. Guard the franchise, and all other questions can be settled peacefully.

But not only must the scholar cherish a conservative spirit, he must also, if he remembers the lessons of his youth, be a radical. He must be a radical where he ought to be a radical. A radical is one who goes to the root of matters,—an essential requisite of accurate and successful scholarship. He is the thorough man who tries to find out the whole truth. He traces principles to their logical results, and seeks to translate these results into the realities of daily life. Now in politics it can not be claimed that we have arrived at perfection. And the most tenacious conservative would admit that if the politics of to-day should be perfect for existing conditions, these conditions might change to-morrow and require quite different management. An English historian closes his graphic narrative of an interesting period of English history with these suggestive words: "The worst legacy which princes or statesmen could bequeath to their country would be the resolution of all its perplexities, the establishment once and forever of a finished system which would neither require nor tolerate improvement." There is little danger that the constantly varying problems of politics will ever allow this happy or unhappy result. New questions are continually presenting themselves. Communism, for instance, is the mad cry of labor that would secure what, under different conditions, the laborer once enjoyed as matter of right and what, in a better condition of society, will be freely accorded him. Capital on the other hand alarmed, demands protection, lest all interests be overwhelmed in common ruin. Our Ship of State is bearing out into unknown waters. And never more than now has there been need of that practical sagacity which, holding to what is good in the past, has also faith in progress and is quick to discern the signs of the times. Never more than now has there been need of the conservative radical.

Brothers Alumni, we will not forget the lessons of our Alma Mater. We are proud that our names are among her sons. And we believe that however lofty her standard of character, she also may take just satisfaction in the record which her sons have made and are still making.

We exult that he who fills the presidency of the College manifests in his own person the high qualities characteristic of the ideal scholar, and furnishes an example of manhood worthy to be a model and an inspiration to the young men entrusted to his care; whose services have never been wanting to the State in the hour of need, and who has endeavored to do his duty, his whole duty and nothing but his duty, without fear or favor; and who by his strict impartiality and inflexible firmness at the post assigned him has recently curbed the impetuosity of unthinking rashness, and given opportunity for the settlement of a grave dispute in the peaceful manner indicated by law and accordant with the spirit of American institutions, and who thereby has won the meed of highest praise for saving the Commonwealth from the lawless reign of anarchy and violence.

We exult too that our Alma Mater is so fully and ably represented in the Supreme Judiciary of the State,—a Judiciary whose acknowledged wisdom from the bar of the impartial judges,—a Judiciary whose eminent legal attainments and quick perception of justice and equity are not only an honor to themselves but a grand bulwark to the State; whose singular ability in brushing away sophistries and setting forth to the common mind the fundamental principles of righteous law make these principles luminous as sunlight, and whose recent clear and comprehensive decisions on matters touching the sacredness of the ballot command the gratitude of every patriotic heart and will long stand as illustrious authority among the friends of popular government who value country above party. Honor to the Supreme Court of Maine, of which august body we form a part in the person of the revered president of this Association.

Long may our Alma Mater occupy her throne by the sea. Long may the bright succession of her sons continue.

POEM.

The following poem was written for the Alumni meeting by Dr. E. M. Field

QUESTS

When first calm Thought with ardent Purpose wed
And hot Pursuit its fiery army led,
From that same hour the spark of Repose,
[illegible]
No longer round the [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
The monks of Rome or bards of Palestine,
The spirit of Ruskin shall softly blend,
[illegible]

I love to linger on that Age of Gold,
O'er which a thousand ages since have rolled,
[illegible]
[illegible]
Or bathes with pearly light the mossy altar,
[illegible]

Mellow and soft the sunshine checkers o'er,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

There were no Bristle monks in those old days,
[illegible]

And thus they labored on in deep research,
[illegible] of Science and the Church,
And ever and anon a joyful shout
Through those old cells resounds [illegible]
[illegible]
A present beauty and a promise too.

[illegible]

The world is full of Quests, the end the same,
[illegible]

As in a sky serene with summer blue,
[illegible]

No longer from the cloister's recess dim
[illegible]

Through hamlet and through city ran,
[illegible]

[illegible]
Who wears the chevron of the Cross
His souls shall sanctify be!

[illegible]

Where angel sleepers lay
And I went abroad, blessed I walking hour—
These treasures bid them stay

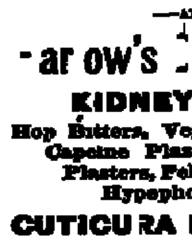
The home lands where the fathers wrought
Long centuries before,—
The parts trees lights and shadows brought
With memories of yore,—
The halls resounding with the tread
Of youthful pages and gray,—
[illegible]
These treasures bid them stay

[illegible]

[illegible]

City of Boston
COPPER MINE,
—o—
BLUEHILL,
[illegible]
OF BLUEHILL.
Subscription book for the sale of stock [illegible] in both these mines now open at the
Maine Mining Exchange
33 West Market Square, Bangor,
—AND—
MAINE MINING EXCHANGE,
28 Congress Street, Boston.

[illegible]
Manufacturers of



PURE
WHITE LEAD,
Dry Dried
Red Lead and Litharge,
[illegible]
LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD.
SAMUEL LITTLE, Pres. WM. J. BRYDE, Treas.
Office 24 & 26 Oliver St., Boston. Mass

JAMES DUNNING,
BANKER AND BROKER,
Will receive deposits and do a Banking business at the old [illegible] BANK.
Government and City Bonds for sale.
[illegible] P. BAKER, Cashier
Bangor, July 1st, 1879

[illegible]
—AND—
SWEET POTATOES,
—AT—
SNOW & AVERILL'S
33 WEST MARKET SQUARE.

[illegible]
—AT—
Barrows's Drug Store.
KIDNEY WORT,
Hop Bitters, Vegetine, Benson's Capcine Plasters, Collin's Plasters, Fellow's Syrup Hypophosphites.
CUTICURA REMEDIES,
French Mustard Leaves, Humphrey's Homœopathic Medicines, Rhus Aromatica.
POND'S EXTRACT,
All sorts of Pills and Cures of Every Kind.
Barrows's Drug Store,
NO. 4 SMITH BLOCK.

THE SPRING TERM
—OF—
East Corinth Academy,
will begin MARCH 2d, 1880, and continue ten weeks.
D. FLETCHER, PRINCIPAL,
MISS E. M. MATHEWS, ASSISTANT.
Tuition, [illegible]

Whig and Courier.

BOUTELLE & BURR, PROPRIETORS.

C. A. BOUTELLE, Editor.

All business letters should be addressed to Boutelle & Burr, and communications intended for publication should be addressed: "Editor of Whig and Courier."

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1880.

MACE'S INCENDIARY PROCLAMATION.

We deem it our duty to again call the attention of the public to the fact that the present incumbent of the responsible office of County Attorney for Penobscot County, has not yet retracted or qualified the incendiary and disgraceful utterances of the following proclamation published by him in Pillsbury's disreputable sheet:

[From the Maine Standard, Jan. 30, 1880.]

Oust the Constitutional Governor and Legislature.

To the Editor of the Standard.

It is a fundamental principle in our system of republics, that we have three co-ordinate branches in every State government; the executive, legislative and judicial. Each in its own sphere, is supreme and independent of the others.

It is clearly within the duties of the executive branch, to count and tabulate the returns and to issue certificates to those appearing to have been elected.

Whenever the executive wishes to consult the judicial branch, he may do so; but *the opinion rendered is merely advisory and not mandatory nor even directory.* The whole question as to who is and who is not elected, goes from the executive to the legislative branch, where each house is the final judge of its own members.

If the judiciary attempts to control this matter *it usurps the rights and duties of both the other co-ordinate branches, and our form of government is changed from a republic to an oligarchy. This in my opinion, is the case at present in this State. We are no longer a republic but an oligarchy.*

Now the question is what shall we do? The Constitution of the United States has provided for just such a state of things. The fourth section of the fourth article of that instrument is as follows:

"The United States shall guarantee to every State in this union, a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened against domestic violence."

We are now *deprived by usurpation* of a Republican form of government, and the representatives of the people are excluded from the very state house, by "domestic violence."

The constitutional Legislature is still convened in halls not its own, nor belonging to the people. The duty of that Legislature is to memorialize congress, which is *in part passu* one of the co-ordinate branches of the United States Government, whose duty it is *to vindicate the rightful Legislature,* and to protect the State from domestic violence.

This should be done at once, *or this usurped authority* may soon ripen into the de facto government of the State.

B. H. MACE.

LADD AND MURCH.

The two great statesmen now representing the Fourth and Fifth Maine Districts have at last been heard from. A Boston *Herald* special says:

Congressmen Ladd and Murch of Maine have gone to work to prevent the confirmation of Mr. Hubbard of Bangor, who is nominated as one of the census supervisors of Maine. They claim that there should be one Democratic supervisor for the State. They have no objection to Mr H. W. Richardson of Portland, the other nominee for supervisor, but have filed a written remonstrance with Senator Pendleton, the chairman of the Senate census committee, against the confirmation of Mr Hubbard.

We are daily in receipt of information tending to show the unpopularity among New Hampshire Republicans of a third term, and from it we are constrained to draw the inference that General Grant is much weaker, as a candidate, than any of the gentlemen thus far prominently mentioned in connection with the Republican candidacy for President.—*Concord Monitor.*

Senator Blaine's idea about the distribution of the remainder of the Alabama money seems to be a reasonable one. He would ask every claimant: "Did you suffer loss?" If an insurance company: "How much did you lose over and above the excess of war premiums?" If a shipowner: "How much did you pay in war premiums?" This would seem to be the only equitable way to proceed.—*Boston Herald.*

The Philadelphia *Times* says that in every county of Pennsylvania, some fitting opportunity will occur to give emphasis to the popular wish for Blaine's nomination, and that, if it shall be judiciously directed, every county in the State will pronounce for Blaine before the National nomination is to be made, and thus leave Cameron the choice of obedience to the will of his party or the creation of an opposition that will wrest his sceptre from him.

Senator Blaine solved the Geneva award problem when he stated that the only question to be asked of claimants is: "Did you suffer loss?" If Congress will but act upon his suggestion it will be very easy for it to pass a bill if it really cares to do justice.—*Boston Journal.*

The Solid South shows symptoms of a grasping disposition in other ways than by its multitude of claims. Some of its organs are claiming that its proportionate representation in the National Democratic Convention is too small; that since it contributes 74 per cent of the electoral votes necessary to elect a Democratic President, it ought to have more than 37 per cent of the delegates who meet to nominate the candidate. This is a claim for the Democratic party to decide upon but to an outsider it does not seem unreasonable that the section which controls the Democracy in everything else should ask to control its nomination for the Presidency. It would cost Tilden a trifle more to buy it up, but when he had closed his bargain the Convention would be "fixed" without further bother.

There are symptoms of further Republican protests in Pennsylvania against the action of the Harrisburg Convention. Congressman Smith, of Lancaster, says the Republicans of that county will hold a mass-meeting and express their indignation against the unit-rule action, and declare their unaltered allegiance to Blaine. It is said that in several other counties similar action will be taken. The more the Anti-Grant Republicans reflect upon the way they were treated at Harrisburg the more determined they become that they shall be fairly represented at Chicago.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Yesterday, Mr. Edwin C. Burleigh, the popular Assistant Clerk of the House, resigned that position for one in the State Treasurer's office. Mr. Burleigh served as Assistant Clerk of the House in '76, '77, '78 and thus far in '80. He was Land Agent in '76, '77 and '78. He is a most faithful, capable and industrious officer in whatever position he occupies, and we are pleased that he has been selected for the important place which he is to fill. His successor, as Assistant Clerk, Mr. Patten, is highly spoken of by those who know him.—*Kennebec Journal.*

PERSONAL. Our worthy fellow-citizen Charles P. Wiggin, Esq., has declined the appointment of State Insurance Commissioner, being led to this step by personal considerations, one of the most important of which was the necessity of giving up all his insurance business connection which he was unwilling to do for the sake of the office. A despatch from Augusta announces that the Governor has appointed Col. Joseph B. Peaks, of Dover, to the office of Insurance Commissioner in place of Mr. Wiggin. Col. Peaks is an enterprising lawyer, a sterling Republican, and at present County Attorney for Piscataquis, and his appointment will give much satisfaction to his many friends in and out of that county.

Special Notices.

[illegible]

Those in arrears for Water Rents for the quarter ending December 31st, 1879, and previous to that date are especially notified that the same must be paid without delay, and all water-takers are notified that the present quarter commenced January 1st, 1880, and the rents were due at that date. As the municipal year will soon close and the report of the Water Department must soon be made up, those owing water rents are requested to pay the same.

GEO. W. SNOW, Collector.

Bangor, Feb. 10th, 1880. (Com. copy) 1w su

MRS. W. F. SHAW

Will commence a term for the study of

OBJECT DRAWING,

at the

Rooms of the Art Association,

MONDAY, JAN. 26th.

In order to give each pupil more attention, the classes will be made small.

Terms will be $8.00 for 24 lessons and no assessments.

Refers to Mr. George Hollingsworth and Mr. William Cartier, teachers of the Lowell Institute Drawing School, Boston; Mr Titcomb, Titcomb's Art Academy.

Please address or call on, MRS. W. F. SHAW, 31 Summer St.

Jan23 eotf

NORUMBEGA HALL.

BURNLEY CLUB — MANAGERS.

Tuesday Evening, Feb. 17th.

The Public's Favorite

NICK ROBERTS'

[illegible]

3 CLOWNS 3

The Best and Largest Troupe in America.

The GREAT GRIMALDI, The ONLY DROMIO, The COMICAL PEDRO

C. W. RAYEL, Miss GRIMALDI, Miss JENNIE MIACO, Miss EMILY LULU.

The MIACO BROTHERS, CHAS. and CARRIE AUSTIN, Mons LEON [illegible], OSWEG and HINDS, ASHTON and MIACO, &c.

Nick Roberts' Silver Cornet Band.

Prof. L. J. GISLER, Director.

PRICES:

Admission 35 cents, Reserved seats, 50 and 75 cents

Seats may be secured at D. Bugbee & Co's, on and after Saturday morning, Feb. 14th.

feb12 td

[illegible]

to California. Passengers booked through from Bangor to San Francisco for forty-two dollars, ($42).

For tickets and further information, call on A. W. LENNON, Maine Central Depot.

feb12 su 1w

[illegible]

Office and residence, rooms 39 and 40, Penobscot Exchange Hotel.

Up one flight, over Ladies' Parlor.

Office hours, 1 to 4 and 7 to 9 P. M.

sep16 su d&wtf

Leave Your Orders

for Heath's Hack and Coupe at Warren & Robinson's or Billing's Avenue.

DAVID P. HEATH, Proprietor and Driver.

dec17 su tf

Notice.

All persons are requested not to deposit or empty ashes into the streets of Bangor during the Sleighing Season.

W. P. WINGATE, Street Commissioner.

feb10 su 2w

The True Idea of Life Insurance:

Life insurance treats every productive life as capital, as having a definite, absolute value in money—not to itself, but to some one else who depends upon the continuance and productiveness of that life for the accomplishment of certain pecuniary results, which are endangered by the liability that the life may prematurely fail, against this danger it offers indemnity. JACOB L. GREENE

Insure while in health with H. N. FAIRBANKS, Gen Ag't Conn Mut Life Ins. Co. 1w, feb10

CALIFORNIA.

Cabin Rate Reduced to $75, Steerage, $35,

from New York to San Francisco by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIPS. Berths secured for any sailing by

W. E. BROWN, Agent,

31 MAIN STREET, BANGOR.

feb6 su

D. W. MAXFIELD, DENTIST.

Office No. 2 1-2 Strickland's Block

Kenduskeag Bridge, Bangor, Maine.

Ether administered when desired, and all work warranted. sp tf

The Light-Running

"[illegible]"

Sewing Machine.

Is PERFECT in every feature, and COMPLETE in all its details. It embodies all of the modern improvements, that are of PROVED VALUE, adapting it to the use of the family. First time on sale in Bangor. Call and examine. It has no superior.

DWELLEY & CO., AGENTS, 48 MAIN STREET.

jan30 tf

[illegible]

against high prices, and in future I shall sell in this vicinity or

AT AUGUSTA,

the best of goods at lowest prices.

The Guns Returned,

arrived safely and so have all my goods. Now to prove that you can buy cheaper of me than of any other house, call at

76 MAIN STREET,

and see an Assortment of Pianos and Organs, and everything else in the music line.

L. J. WHEELDEN, Wholesale Music Dealer.

jan28 su

Bucksport and Bangor Railroad.

Change of Time, Jan. 26th, 1880.

Leave Bucksport............8:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

Arrive in Bangor............9:45 A. M., 2:30 P. M.

Leave Bangor..............10:00 A. M., 7:15 P. M.

Arrive in Bucksport.........11:00 A. M., 8:30 P. M.

Morning train connects via E. & N. A. Railway with M. C. R. R. for Portland and Boston.

Through passengers from the Maine Central evening train will be transported in the Penobscot Exchange coaches.

Stages connect daily at Bucksport to and from Castine, Bluehill, Ellsworth, Sullivan and Mt. Desert.

L. L. LINCOLN, Superintendent

jan21 su

S. P. JOHNSON & CO., Mining Stock Brokers

—AND—

INSURANCE AGENTS.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Headquarters Oshkosh Mining Company. Correspondence solicited.

OFFICE:

JOHNSON'S INSURANCE AGENCY

Phenix Block, West Market Square,

E. C. NICHOLS. S. P. JOHNSON.

Bangor, Jan. 17th, 1880. su tf

TO CLOSE BELOW COST, ALL OUR Winter Hosiery, UNDERWEAR, —AND— GLOVES.

Jacob Stern & Co.

feb3 su

MONEY

In any Amount, from $50 Upwards, and all Persons Desiring to Change Their Present Form of Investments, And to Obtain the Strongest [illegible] SECURITIES, Will Find it MUCH to their Advantage to Deal With [illegible]

Bankers,

And Proprietors of the BANGOR SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS,

No. 7 Kenduskeag Block, Bangor.

oct3 su

INVESTORS OF

IF YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL

BONDS OR STOCKS

OF ANY KIND,

CALL ON

W. J. WEBB & CO.,

22 West Market Square.

The Celebrated BENJAMIN KELLEY & CO.'S BEST OVERCOAT AXES, have stood the test for 40 years.

HAYNES, PILLSBURY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, EXCHANGE STREET, BANGOR.

oct4

MARRIED.

In this city, Feb. 12th, by Rev. F. T. Hazlewood, Mr. Joshua C. Gould of Bangor and Miss Eliza M. Hubbard of Wiscasset.

DIED.

In South Orrington, Feb 10th, of consumption, John F. Wentworth, aged 23 years, 10 months and 6 days.

In Newburyport, Feb. 11th, Mrs. Ann McLaughlin, widow of the late Barry McLaughlin.

Marine Journal.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

BOSTON. Ar 10th, schrs Madawaska Maid, Tupper, Eastport; William Butman, Dean, Belfast; Mary Eliza, Bullock, do; Hero, Clifford, Winterport; Clara Dinsmore, Chase, Lubec.

NEW YORK. Ar 10th, schr Nellie Lamper, Higgins, Belfast; Cassie Jameson, Jameson, Rockport; Ch brig Dirigo, Coffin, Cardenas; A J Fennell, Hall, Matanzas.

BRISTOL. Ar 9th, schr J F Carver, Bond, Elizabethport.

CHARLESTON. Cld 10th, schr Nellie Treat, Dow, Brunswick.

EDGARTOWN. Ar 8th, schr Telegraph, Thorndike, New York for Portland.

NEWPORT. Ar 8th, schs George & Albert, Mar [illegible], H [illegible] for Rockland.

PHILADELPHIA. Cld 10th, brig Sagua, Munday, Sagua; schr Joseph Souther, Watts, Cardenas.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Ar at Blaye, Feb 6, ship Annie Camp, Gardner, New York.

Sld from Castellamare, Feb 1, brig Eugenia, Veazie, Messina and Baltimore.

Ar at Falmouth, 10th, brig Maria W Norwood, Maguire, Sagua.

ORANGES.

Now is the time to buy oranges cheap, and the place to get them is at J. F. BOYD'S. We are receiving every week fresh lots of elegant Florida and Valencia, also nice Messina oranges, which we are selling for 10 cents per dozen, or three dozen for 25 cents; also by the box very low. Don't forget the place, at

J. F. BOYD'S,

11 WEST MARKET SQUARE.

feb13

FROZEN HERRING AND CODFISH, BY R. PERKINS & SON, No 33 Broad Street.

feb11 1w

CALL AND SEE OUR NEW STYLE OF Soft and Stiff Hats, SPRING STYLE.

SILK HATS MADE to MEASURE.

Come in to No. 6, Main Street, [illegible] (Successors to F. P. Wood)

feb10 eow&weowly

French Prunes, FROM 40 TO 60 TO THE POUND. —AT— Fred. T. Hall & Co's. 28 and 30 Central Street.

dec27

TRUTHS.

HOP BITTERS, (A Medicine, not a Drink,) CONTAINS HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION, And the Purest and Best Medical Qualities of all other Bitters.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Female Complaints and Drunkenness.

$1000 IN GOLD

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and free books, and try the Bitters before you sleep. Take no other.

The Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is the Cheapest, Surest and Best.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

For Rent.

Second tenement in the True Block on Court street. Enquire of DR. A. C. HAMLIN.

jan21

ONLY TWO DOLLARS A YEAR!

The Boys and Girls and their Friends will find in

WIDE AWAKE FOR 1880

Hosts of things to enjoy. Among them will be Two Capital Serial Stories:

FIVE LITTLE PEPPERS AND HOW THEY GREW, by Margaret Sidney. Illustrations by Jessie Curtis.

TWO YOUNG HOMESTEADERS, by Theodora R. Jenness. Illustrated by Robert Lewis.

There will also be Four Two-part Stories: Sir Lyn's Hound, The Boy That Was Too Beautiful; Our Store; At Plymouth Oak Farm.

OUR AMERICAN ARTISTS.

Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin will continue these papers which have been so gladly welcomed by the people at large; being the only Art Series ever prepared for young readers; and, as during 1879, they will be largely illustrated by the artists themselves, and will also take up our Sculptors, Bird and Flower Painters, Book and Magazine Illustrators, and Engravers.

CONCORD PIC-NIC DAYS.

Under this title Mr. Geo. B. Bartlett will present a series of Out-of-doors Games for both Boys and Girls. These amusement papers will be full of Concord reminiscences of famous haunts, and noted people whose names are familiar to the literature and art of two continents.

Professor M. P. Paul and his Discoveries in the Starry Heavens.

Chronicled in Verse by John Henry Jack. Illustrated by Abinidar Ann. The entire collection will be arranged and edited by John Brownjohn, and the drawings retouched by Miss Mary A Lathbury.

Interesting to Teachers!

A series of TWELVE ORIGINAL EXERCISE SONGS, for use in Public Schools, are being prepared for WIDE AWAKE under the supervision of Mr. Louis C. Elson, a gentleman well known to the musical public of Boston and New York.

Delightful Surprises Every Month!

Now is the time to subscribe. Only $2.00 a year. Agents wanted. Liberal Commission.

Address all orders and inquiries to

D. LATHROP & CO., Publishers,

32 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.

T. H. MANSFIELD & CO. DEALERS IN Maine and N. H. Mining Stocks.

Office at No 87 Exchange Street, Portland, Me., where they will buy and sell the above stocks. Auction sales of the same every Saturday at 10 A. M. Office hours from 9 to 5.

The patronage of all interested is respectfully solicited. Communications promptly attended to from this date.

January 1st, 1880. 3m jan5

The Insolvent Act of 1875 and Amending Acts

In the matter of the Petitcodiac Lumber Co., Insolvents

For Sale.

The Spool Factory situate at Petitcodiac, in the Parish of Salisbury, County of Westmorland and Province of New Brunswick, belonging to the above estate. This establishment includes the following buildings: A factory three stories in height, 40x80 feet, filled with new machinery for the manufacture of spools; new engine of 65 H. P.; two large and new sets of machinery specially arranged for the purpose of turning out large quantities of spool blocks at low cost; one Scotch blocker; one Scotch finisher; two American roughers and three American finishers; three elevators and all tools required to accompany the above, all in complete working order; also dry house 40x100; small do, 20x30; store house, 40x100; blacksmith shop, 20x25; and lumber shed, 20x200.

Such land as may be necessary for the purposes of the business will also be sold with these buildings. This factory is entirely new, situated on the line of the Intercolonial Railway, sixty-five miles from the city of St. John and can be supplied with excellent spool stock at a very low rate.

Dated this 20th day of January, A. D. 1880

R. McLEOD, Assignee.

jan26 1m

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BOSTON.

The Oldest Mass. Company.

19,000 Members. $57,000,000 Insurance.

The features of the Company are

1.—Its entire mutuality.

2.—The character of its investments.

3.—The liberality of its treatment of retiring members.

4.—Its selection of risks as developed by its past favorable mortality.

5.—The application of the Mass. Non-Forfeiture law to its policies, whereby every member is entitled to insurance according to its provisions.

Information as to rates can be obtained on application at the office of the Company, or of any of its agents in the principal cities and towns of the Commonwealth.

36TH ANNUAL REPORT NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.

JOS. M. GIBBENS, Secretary.

sept12 MWF 6m

Hallowell Classical ACADEMY.

The SPRING term of thirteen weeks will open *Wednesday, March 31st, 1880.*

It offers a

CLASSICAL course fitting for the best colleges.

A SEMINARY course for the advanced training of young ladies.

A SCIENTIFIC course preparing for business pursuits.

Special advantages in MUSIC and PAINTING.

A full corps of experienced teachers.

Terms Low. For catalogue address,

REV. A. W. BURR, Principal, Hallowell, Me.

feb4

FOR [illegible]

I have received a fine assortment of

CELLULOID COMBS, HAIR BRUSHES,

—AND—

Hand Mirrors in Russia Leather Cases,

from $5 upwards, also, the same articles singly, together with

Hair Brushes in Rosewood, Ebony, Satinwood, Buffalo and Other Material.

CIGAR CASES, TOILET MIRRORS,

in Leather, Mahogany, Rosewood, &c.

French Extracts,

in bottles and bulk.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.

English, French, &c.

PUFF BOXES, ODOR CASES, and many other fine new goods suitable for Christmas Gifts. All to be sold at LOW PRICES.

WM. E. MANN, CITY DRUG STORE.

de c18

BON TON.

This is a Corset of rare merit. I have just taken the agency for them so that many ladies who have had to send away for them can now obtain this celebrated Corset at

C. W. COFFIN'S,

No. 19 Main street.

feb6

Trade Circular.

WHOLESALE AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF BANGOR, MAINE, FOR 1880.

The following TRADE CIRCULAR is presented by the undersigned representative Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers of Bangor, who desire to promote the trade interests of the City, and present a convenient and reliable buyer's guide, which cannot fail to prove of great interest to Merchants and Manufacturers generally. Now is the time to take advantage of returning prosperity and the increase in trade and manufactures, and we confidently invite the attention of purchasers and all interested, to our excellent facilities for securing stocks direct from first hands, and to the following list of Firms, as an indication of the importance to which Commercial and Manufacturing interests of the City have attained.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Seeds, Lime, Cement &c. R. B. DUNNING, No. 1 Mercantile Square.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Seeds, Corn, Flour, Lime, &c. EDWIN CHICK & CO., No 3 Mercantile Sq.

AXES, X CUT SAWS & HARDWARE, Conqueror X Cut Saws. RICE & SKINNER, West Market Square.

BELTING & MILL FURNISHINGS, SAWS, Simonds & Diston's. E. W. KIMBALL, 84 Exchange St.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, BOOKBINDING, Room Papers, &c. D. BUGBEE & Co., Kenduskeag Bridge.

BOOTS & SHOES, MANUF'RS OF Men's, Boys' and Youth's. PARKER & PEAKES, 83 & 85 Exchange St.

BOOT, SHOE & MOCCASIN M'F'RS. E. A. BUCK & CO., Columbia St. Retail Store cor State & Exchange Sts.

BOOT, SHOE & MOCCASIN M'F'RS. J. O'B. DARLING & CO., Office and Factory, Park Street.

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS, Hats and Caps, Jobbers. ARNOLD & SAWYER, 10 West Market Sq.

CARRIAGE & SLEIGH MANUFAC'R. All branches of Repairing done. W. P. WHITON & CO, Harlow street.

CHARCOAL PIG IRON. KATAHDIN IRON CO. O. W. DAVIS, Jr., Treas. Furnace in Piscataquis County

COAL, BY CARGO, CARLOAD & TON. BACON & ROBINS, Front st., and Kenduskeag Bridge, cor Harlow st.

COAL, BY CARGO, CARLOAD & TON. A. H. BABCOCK, 116 Broad St. and 12 West Market Square.

CONFECTIONERY M'F'RS & FRUIT Dealers. M'f'r's Ag'ts for Cigars. W. B. GOULD & CO., 112 Exchange St.

CORDAGE, DUCK, LATH YARNS, Chains, and Ship Chandlery. HINCKS & NEALLEY, 10 & 12 Broad St.

CORDAGE, Lath & Shingle Yarns. RICE & SKINNER, West Market Square.

CRACKER MANUF'RS, & BAKERS of Ship, Pilot, Soda & Loaf Bread. FILES & JONES, 11 & 13 Pickering Square

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS WARE, Cutlery, Clocks & Lamp Goods. J. S. RICKER & CO., No. 3 Main Street.

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE. P. H. VOSE & CO., 31 Main Street.

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS. Norombega Coffee & Spice Mills. THOS. WHITE, Kenduskeag Bridge.

DRY & FANCY GOODS, CLOTHING. WHEELWRIGHT, CLARK & CO., West Market Square.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS. S. & J. ADAMS & CO., Main Street.

DRUGS, DYESTUFFS, CHEMICALS and Druggists' Sundries. WM. E. MANN, City Drug Store.

EDGE TOOL CO., AXES, PAT. CANT Dogs, Machinery Repair Shop. C. A. & J. H. PEAVEY, 57 & 59 Exchange St.

FILES & RASPS, Mfrs. of every description, re-cutting as usual. JOB COLLETT, Cor. Exchange & York Sts.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND FEED. W. P. HUBBARD & CO., No 3 Foster & Bragg's Block, Pickering Sq.

FLOUR, GRAIN & FEED. B. W. GUSTIL, 10 Broad Street.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP. M'f'rs of Engines, Boilers, &c. HINCKLEY & EGERY IRON CO., Oak St.

FURNITURE, "HOUSE & CHURCH," Mfrs. Patent School Desks. DOLE BROS., Opp. Court House, Hammond.

FURNITURE M'F'RS, (ALL KINDS,) Upholstery & Interior Decorations. G. W. MERRILL & CO., Main & Middle Sts.

GRAIN, MEAL AND FEED. A. H. THAXTER & CO., 85 Exchange Street.

GRAIN, FEED, FLOUR AND SALT. Agent for Higgins' Eureka Salt. J. C. TOWLE & CO., 1 & 3 Broad st.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED. Home-made Graham a Specialty. MORRILL & PALMER, 3 Mercantile Sq.

GROCERIES, FLOUR, PROVISIONS. CHARLES HAYWARD & CO., 110 to 114 Exchange Street.

GROCERIES, FLOUR, PROVISIONS. THURSTON, BRAGG, & CO., Nos. 1 & 3 Broad St. & Pickering Sq.

GROCERIES, CORN, FLOUR AND Provisions, Fairbanks' Scales. E. & MORISON & CO., 12 Broad st.

GROCERIES, FLOUR, PROVISIONS. FULLER & STANFORD, 120 Exchange St.

GROCERIES, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS, dealers in Country Produce. J. A. BOARDMAN & CO., 11 Broad St.

HARDWARE, DOORS AND SASHES, Glass and Paints, Oils, all kinds. ENOS JENNESS & SON, 12 W. Market Sq.

HARDWARE, BAR IRON, STEEL, Paints, Oils, Doors, Sash, etc. HAYNES & PILLSBURY & CO., Exchange St.

HARDWARE, PAINTS AND OILS, Sash, Doors and Blinds. J. C. BUZZELL & CO., W. Market Square.

RENDROCK MAGNETO BATTERIES and all Mining supplies. HENRY McLAUGHLIN, Agent, Front Street

IRON, STEEL, CARRIAGE STOCK, Blacksmiths' Tools, Cumb'd Coal. N. H. BRAGG & SONS, No. 4 Broad St.

LUMBER, EASTERN TIMBER, Shingles, Pickets & Laths. M'f'rs. CUTLER & EDDY, Washington St.

LUMBER, LONG & SHORT, ALL kinds. Manuf'rs & Dealers. WM. P. PEARSON & CO., Depot, B'k, Ex. St.

LUMBER, LONG & SHORT, M'FRS & Deal'rs. St'm Mill on tidewater. HOPKINS, HALL & FOSTER, 78 Exch. St.

LUMBER, LONG & SHORT, OF ALL kinds. Manuf'rs & Dealers. L. & F. H. STRICKLAND, 54 Exchange St.

LUMBER, LONG & SHORT, OF ALL kinds. Manuf'rs & Dealers. STOCKWELL, ADAMS & CO., 16 Exch. St.

LUMBER, MANUF'RS OF SPRUCE, Pine & Hemlock; Steam Mill; C. G. STEARNS & Co., 134 Exchange St.

LUMBER, LONG & SHORT, Cooperage Stock, Boxes. M'f'rs & Deal'rs. JAMES WALKER & CO., 63 Exchange St.

LUMBER, LONG & SHORT, M'F'RS & Dealers. Shingles a specialty. F. W. AYER & CO., 86 Exchange St.

LUMBER, PLASTER & FINE ROCK Salt. Manufacturers & Dealers. MORSE & CO., Valley Avenue.

MACHINERY, STOVE AND PLOW Manuf., Mill Supplies, Pipe, &c. BANGOR FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.

MILLINERY, FANCY GOODS, ETC. I. W. COOMBS, 40 Main Street.

ORGANS, WILCOX & WHITE, IMproved Church & Parlor Organs. A. M. DEVEREUX, General Manager.

OFFICE and salesroom for Maine and Maritime Provinces. Room 3 Kenduskeag Block, Up Stairs.

SAWS, MANFD. & REPAIRED, ALSO Machinists' and Mill Supplies. M. SCHWARTZ, 103 Exchange St.

SHIPPING and Commission Merchant and Ship Broker. FERRIS McCONVILLE, 94 and 96 Exchange St.

SHIPPING and Commission Merchant and Ship Broker. HENRY LORD, 21 Exchange St.

STOVES, Kehler Hot Air Furnace, Monitor Furnace, Clarion Range. WOOD, BISHOP & CO., 41 W. Market Sq.

SLATE, "Merrill's Brownville Slate," Awarded Medal at Phil., 1876. H. A. MERRILL, Agt., 13 Broad St.

TRUNKS, BAGS, SAMPLE CASES, &c Mfrs., Wholesale and Retail. J. F. PARKHURST, 20 Main St.

POLAND WATER.

One barrel for sale at half price at Sweet's Drug Store.

jan31

Trade Circular.

RETAIL TRADE OF BANGOR, MAINE, FOR 1880.

The following Trade Circular is respectfully presented, by the undersigned Retail Houses of Bangor, with a view to show the extent and variety of articles handled, and the names of those large dealers who make this City the best market and trade centre for the people of Eastern Maine.

☞ Parties not prepared to call on us, may order goods from the following classifications with perfect reliance that their orders will be promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

APOTHECARIES, DRUGS, TOILET Articles, &c., Wholesale & Retail. W. L. ALDEN & CO., No. 9 Union Block.

APOTHECARY, DRUGS, MEDICINE, Chemicals & Toilet Requisites. J. F. PATTEN, No. 1 Granite Block.

ART. MARSTON'S Old Established Photo. Rooms, first-class work. 3 Bowman's Block, Kenduskeag Bridge.

ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY AT F. W. HARDY'S, Kenduskeag Block.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS, PICTURES, Frames, Albums & Art Goods. O. L. DAKIN, 72 Main St.

ART GOODS, PICTURES, FRAMES, Mouldings, &c. Frames to order. N. C. DOWNING & CO., 60 Main st.

BAKER. CAKE, PASTRY, BREAD, Cracker & Cocoanut Cake Mfr. S. M. CHURCH, No. 5 Columbia St.

BANGOR BAZAAR; TOYS, FANCY Goods, Demorest's Patterns, &c. H. W. DURGIN, 41 Main st.

BEEF, PORK, LARD, HAMS, &c., Poultry and Country Produce. KIDDER & RICH, 1 & 2 Norombega Market.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, PAPER HANGINGS, and Window Shades. CHARLES HIGHT, No. 1 Smith Block

BOOKS, STA'N'Y & PERIODICALS. Homoeopathic Books & Remedies. B. F. & W. G. DUREN, 7 Hammond St.

BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, HATS. Best line of fine & medium Goods. F. A. CURTIS, 2 Kenduskeag Bridge.

BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, HATS, Furs & Men's Furnishing Goods. BUZZELL & SHAW, 40 Main st.

BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER & FINDings, Hats, Buffalo & Wolf Robes. OSGOOD & LYFORD, Kenduskeag Bridge.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &C. Agts. for Burt's and other goods. BUCK & THURSTON, No. 9 Main st.

BRONZES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c. The Singer Sewing Machine. CHAS HALE & CO., 21 Main St.

CARPETS, ROOM PAPERS, CURtains, Upholstery Goods, &c. A. H. ROBERTS & SON, No. 7 Main St.

CASKET WAREHOUSE, BURIAL Cases and Undertakers' Goods. ADELL HUNT, 18 East Market Square

CHINA, GLASSWARE & CROCKERY. J. S. RICKER & CO., No. 3 Main Street.

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, Flour, Meat, Fish and Oysters. CHAS. YORK & CO., 17 & 18 E. Market Sq

CLOTHING, MEN'S, BOYS' & CHILdren's. Goods made to measure. S. D. JONES & SONS, Kenduskeag Bridge.

CLOTHING & GENTS' FURN. GOODS. Custom Work made to order. ROBINSON & ABEY, West Market square.

CLOTHING, FINE AND MEDIUM Goods, Fine Custom Tailoring. JAMES TOBIN, 25 West Market Square.

CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS. Fine Goods a specialty. W. O. COLBY & CO., 3 Kenduskeag Bridge

CONFECTIONERY for CHRISTMAS, Foreign & Domestic Fruits. J. FRANK BOYD, 11 W Market Square.

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, Silver Plated Ware & Cutlery. P. H. VOSE & CO., 31 Main St.

CUSTOM TAILORS, WISWELL & BAKER, No. 5 Kenduskeag Bridge.

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, WOOLens, Flannels, a large stock. W. H. BRIDGES, 18 West Market Square.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS, CLOAKS, Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions. E. C. NICHOLS & CO., No 9 Main St.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS, LADIES' and Gents' Furnishing Goods. E. H. HALL, 23 Main st.

DRY & FANCY GOODS, CLOAKS, Shawls, &c. "Good Goods." JOSEPH F. SNOW, No. 5 Main St.

EYE GLASSES, Spectacles, Watches, Clocks & Jewelry. Repairing. W. E. EDMUNDS, 15 Hammond St.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES. BOSTON BUTTON STORE, 21 Main Street.

FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, Laces, Trimmings and Worsteds. JACOB STERN & CO., 51 & 53 Main st.

FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, TOYS, Picture Frames made to order. S. L. MERRILL, No. 4 Kenduskeag Bridge.

FISH, Fresh & Pickled, all kinds in their season. Oysters & Clams. THOS. BICKFORD, 3 Norombega Market.

FURNACES, RANGES AND STOVES. Manufacturers of Tin Ware. A. NOYES & CO., 21, 23 & 27 Central St.

FURNITURE, Feathers, Mattresses, Spring Beds, Upholstery Goods. C. C. PRESCOTT, 13 Central St.

GROCERIES & FAMILY SUPPLIES. CHARLES DWINEL, No. 3 Kenduskeag Bridge.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS. G. S. FARRINGTON & CO., No. 2 Harlow's Block, Kenduskeag Bridge.

HARNESS, MANF. OF ALL GRADES. Blankets, Robes, Whips, etc. D. C. GOULD, 1.7 Exchange street.

JEWELRY, WATCHES, SPECTACLES. Watch Repairing a Specialty. HIGHT & PEAFF, No 3 Smith Block.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S UNDERwear, Cloaks and Wrappers. G. W. STEVENS, 30 Main Street.

LAUNDRY WORK OF ALL KINDS, Feather Beds Renovated. F. O. BUZZELL, 31 Central Street.

MILLINERY, FANCY GOODS, BUTterick's Patterns, Hair Work. C. W. COFFIN, 19 Main St.

MILLINERY GOODS, WORSTEDS & Yarns. Stamping done to order. DWELLEY & CO., 48 Main st.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS. L. B. HANSON, 40 Main Street.

ORGANS, WILCOX & WHITE'S. JOHN D. KING, Agt., Room No. 3, Kenduskeag Block, Up Stairs.

PIANOS, ORGANS AND MUSICAL Merchandise, Tuning & Renting. J. S. PATTEN & CO., Johnson Block, Main.

PIANOS, ORGANS, SEWING MAchines, &c. L. J. WHEELDEN, 76 Main Street.

PLUMBING, Steam Heating & Water Piping. Drain & Sewer Pipe. LEIGHTON, DAVENPORT & CO.

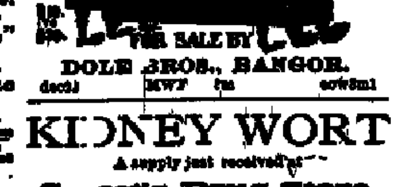
PLUMBING, PIPING, TIN ROOFING, Galvanized Gutters; Drain Pipe. GETCHELL, LEIGHTON & Co., Central st.

STOVES, RANGES, TINWARE, Kitchen Furnishing Goods, &c. S. T. THOMPSON & Son, 9 Pickering sq.

TEA, COFFEE, SPICE, CIGARS & Tobacco. TEA WHITE, Kenduskeag Bridge.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, Revolvers, and Ammunition in Variety. M. P. O. WITHEE, 145 Exchange street.

WIG-MAKER, Human Hair Goods, M'f'r and Wholesale Dealer. J. E. CLEMENTS, 30 Main Street.



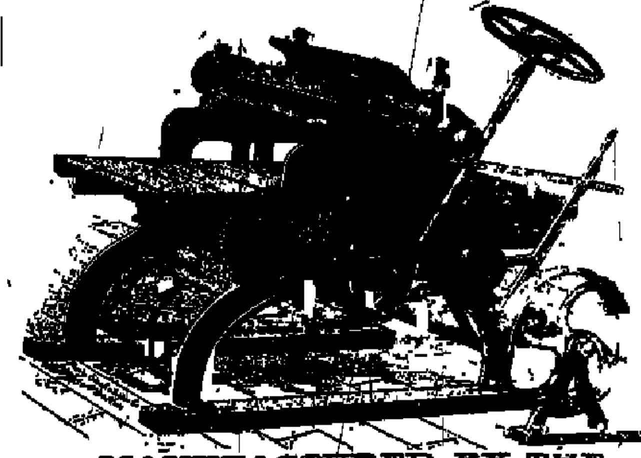
FOR SALE BY DOLE BROS., BANGOR.

dec3 MWF 2m eow3m

KIDNEY WORT

A supply just received at Sweet's Drug Store.

ROTARY BED PLANER.



MANUFACTURED BY THE HINCKLEY & EGERY IRON COMPANY, BANGOR, ME.

feb4

GETCHELL, LEIGHTON & CO

—DEALERS IN—

[illegible]

OF ALL KINDS.

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

GALVANIZED GUTTERS, VENTILATORS, CAPS,

&c., &c. All sizes of the best

Vitrified Drain Pipe,

Furnished and laid.

NO. 29 CENTRAL STREET.

may17

2000 Druggists

Have signed the following remarkable paper, the signatures of which can be seen at the office of Messrs. SEABURY & JOHNSON, 21 Platt St., New York:

GENTLEMEN

"For the past few years we have sold various brands of Porous Plasters. Physicians and the Public prefer

'BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER'

to all others

We consider them one of the very few reliable household remedies worthy of confidence. They are superior to all other Porous Plasters or Medicines for External use."

feb4

FLOWERS

—AT—

REDUCED PRICES,

—AT—

T. R. SAVAGE & CO.'S,

16 West Market Square.

feb7 d&w

Received This Day, BY BOAT,

[illegible]

In large and small sized pails, ("not too large, not too small, but just large enough.") Also a lot of

CIDER JELLY,

which we are selling at reduced prices. We have a large lot of Flour which we will guarantee to suit the purchaser. Every barrel warranted at

HENRY A. APPLETON'S

NO. 20 CENTRAL STREET,

BANGOR, MAINE.

jan10

Certificates of Stock LOST.

Lost on Thursday, Jan. 29th, three certificates of shares in Milton stock—Certificate No 9, 30 shares; certificate No 12, 15 shares, certificate No. 11, 10 shares, running to Robert Milton and endorsed by him. Also, certificate No 40, on the Robert Emmet for 60 shares, running to John Maloney. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the Whig office.

jan31 tf

LOST.

A draft for $1700 drawn by Merchant's Bank, Bangor, in favor of H Gregory, Jr between Bangor House and Telegraph Office. Return to Merchant's Bank and be rewarded.

feb12

Floral Designs

of any description preserved and warranted to retain their natural appearance. Orders taken and a sample of the work can be seen at the Drug Store of

CALDWELL SWEET & BRO.

jan24

HOME AMUSEMENT FOR THE CHILDREN.

We have a fine assortment of Embossed Pictures, Fancy Papers and Lace Borders, for making Valentines at home.

Sam'l S. Smith & Son.

Marcus Ward's and Prang's VALENTINE CARDS just received. 2w feb6

[illegible]

pure and pleasant.

PATTEN'S TOOTH POWDER, in bottles and bulk.

PATTEN'S BONDELETIA WATER.

Also a full line of

Patent Medicines

to be found at

J. F. PATTEN'S,

NO. 1 GRANITE BLOCK

feb4

MINING STOCKS, BOUGHT AND SOLD —ON— COMMISSION, AT THE Maine Mining Exchange

feb7

[illegible]

RECEIVED BY D. BUGBEE & CO.

ABDOMINAL.

Mr. Moody's Corset has an excellent [illegible] give perfect satisfaction.

C. W. COFFIN, No. 19 Main Street, SOLE AGENTS.

TO LET.

Two very desirable rooms on second floor at

No. 6 Main Street.

Good for any kind of office business. Enquire of

FRANK P. WOOD.

FUR STORE,

Under Globe Hotel.

feb10 1w

BUTTER COLOR

is now for sale at

Sweet's Drug Store.

jan21

For Sale.

House and lot No. 7 Spring street. House cellar, Holly and well water, large garden 50x150 feet. Will be sold at a bargain. Possession given after April 8th. Enquire of W. S. TOWNSEND, Cor. of Fountain and Montgomery streets.

feb12

[illegible]

Interesting to Hunters, Lumbermen, &c.

A new patent snow shoe slipper. A wonderful improvement for attaching the shoe to the foot. Call and see it at

WOOD'S FUR STORE.

Under Globe Hotel.

feb10 1w

FOR SALE.

One two-seated sleigh; one two-seated [illegible] one set of hack runners and pole; one two horse wagon sled. Enquire at STAPLES & BING'S, York Street.

nov21

FRESH GROUND

Western Buckwheat,

FINE QUALITY.

Maple, Jasper's White and Golden Syrup,

—AT—

CHAS. DWINEL'S,

No. 3 Kenduskeag Bridge.

jan30

For Rent.

The very desirably located store on Kenduskeag Bridge, occupied by William H. Prescott, as a Clothing Store. For terms, &c., call on ISAAC M. BRAGG, or S. D. JONES.

jan1

Live Bait

for fishing in any quantity. Orders by mail promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

CHAS. YORK & CO.,

Nos. 17 and 18 East Market Sq.

dec20 d&w

Whig [illegible]

FRIDAY, F[illegible]

BY TE[illegible]

THURSDAY'S L[illegible]

F. SIONISTS [illegible]

The Valuatio[illegible] Other [illegible]

VARIOUS MAT[illegible]

NewspaperARCHIVE®

Whig and Courier.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1880.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible]

THURSDAY'S LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

FUSIONISTS SHARPLY REBUKED.

The Valuation Commission and Other Appointments.

VARIOUS MATTERS OF INTEREST.

Senate.

[SPECIAL TO THE WHIG AND COURIER.]

AUGUSTA, Feb. 12. A bill was reported to incorporate the Aurburn Aqueduct Co. Read and assigned. Leave to withdraw was reported on petition of President and Trustees of People's Twenty-five Cent Savings Bank of Bath, for tax on deposits to be reduced. Legislation inexpedient was reported on order providing that the poll tax should not exceed $2. A bill was reported incorporating the Sebois log-driving company. Read and assigned.

Leave to withdraw was reported on petition of M. S. Drummond and W. H. McCrillis of Bangor, for act incorporating them into a log-driving company. Also same report on petition of T. N. Egery of Bangor, praying for amendment of charter of Katahdin Dam Co.

Legislation inexpedient reported on order relating to reducing the salary of Judge of Probate of Cumberland county. Bill to amend sec. 2, chap. 65, laws of 1876, relating to business corporations was amended and then passed to be engrossed.

Bill to amend sec. 10, chap. 19, Revised Statutes as amended by chap. 24, laws of 1878, relating to use of wide tired wheels in Piscataquis and Washington counties, provoked a brief discussion participated in by Dingley of Androscoggin, Patten of Penobscot, and Flint of Piscataquis. Pending an amendment of Dingley, the bill was tabled.

Among the bills assigned for to-morrow is the act to amend sec. 93, chap. 5, Revised Statutes relating to taxes; an act relating to the Police Court of Rockland.

Finally passed—An act to incorporate the York county game and fish society; resolve in favor of the State Valuation; resolve for the purchase of a safe for the office of the Secretary of State.

House.

An order of inquiry was offered relating to changing the trustee law so as to make the lowest sum for which a party may be trusteed, ten dollars instead of five dollars as now provided.

An order was introduced relating to amending the laws relating to poor debtors so that any person who is entitled to take the oath as by law provided shall be entitled to have said oath administered without cost to said debtor unless said debtor discloses property not by law exempt. Mr. Hill, of Corinth, who introduced this order, said one order had been introduced relating to abolishing imprisonment for debt. He thought his order would meet the point.

A bill was reported to amend acts relating to a municipal court for the city of Lewiston. Read twice and assigned. The Committee on Legal Affairs, on order providing for uniformity of ballots in size and appearance, reported reference of the same to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill was reported in relation to the Reform School; relating to disposal of flats and shores of Long Creek. Ordered to be printed.

Legislation inexpedient was reported on order relating to Chap. 206, Sec. 65 of Public Laws of 1877, and Chap. 156, Sec. 6 of laws of 1879. A bill was reported to establish a municipal court in Waterville. Ordered to be printed.

A bill was reported and ordered printed providing for the trial of causes involving the rights of parties to hold public office.

Resolves were presented in favor of Lola Nicola, Representative of the Penobscot tribe of Indians, and Lewy Mitchell, Representative of the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians, read twice and passed to be engrossed. This provides for payment of $100 to each for travel and attendance before the Legislature. Bill relating to the Ocean-st. horse railroad of Portland, was taken from the table and passed to be engrossed as amended by the Senate. Bill relating to organization of mining and manufacturing companies came down from the Senate. The House receded and after adopting the Senate amendments, passed the bill in concurrence. It provides that the capital stock shall not be less than $1,000 nor more than $50,000.

Resolve in favor of the executors of the late Alfred Veazie, which provides for the reimbursement of $100, paid for the right to cut timber and grass in township No. 3, Franklin county, came from the Senate indefinitely postponed. Mr. Dickey of Fort Kent, stated the case: The money belongs to Mr. Veazie; he paid it for nothing, received nothing, and is entitled to it. Nobody else can claim it. The town makes no claim. He moved to non-concur, and the House so voted. On Mr. Dickey's motion the provision relating to paying interest in the resolve was stricken out. Pending the passage of the resolve to be engrossed, it was tabled on motion of Mr. Jewett of Richmond.

Mr. Plaisted, (Fusion) of Lincoln, offered the following:

Ordered,—That the committee on attempted bribery of members of this House be instructed to include in their investigation the cases of James W. Clark, of Waldoboro, and Alfred Cushman, of Sherman. Also that when said committee next meet they shall then continue to hold daily and evening sessions upon three days in each week, viz: Mondays, Fridays and Saturdays, until all cases have been thoroughly and completely investigated and the facts relating thereto laid before this House. Also that the committee be instructed to proceed with the examination of witnesses in the so-called Wallace R. White case without further delay.

Mr. Wentworth, of Kittery, moved indefinite postponement of the order and Plaisted made a statement in which he gave his object in presenting the order to be the expediting of the business and including parties in the investigation, who, he said, were not included under the provisions of the previous order.

Mr. Hale believed that the House wanted to conduct this investigation in a proper and fitting manner. There was no disposition to delay or avert investigation. This uneasiness on the part of certain members is unnecessary. There had been no disposition to rush this matter. The committee is an even balanced one standing four to three politically. As to Mr. White's sickness that is a matter no gentleman could hinder. Mr. White was sick, as he, Mr. Hale, had been informed on the best authority; but Mr. White would be here just as soon as he was able. The truth was the gentleman from Lincoln did not want Mr. White here to confront the charges made against him. As to instructing the committee in their duties, that was not decent. The committee should not be coerced; they should be left to act according to their judgment.

Plaisted disclaimed that he and other members were acting from insincere or dishonest motives.

Rowell, of Hallowell, said that one would suppose from the bringing up here every day of Wallace R. White's case that it was the principal business of the session. He was tired of it. He presumed that the committee knew their business. The delay in business was occasioned by these men who are throwing a little dust while they are rolling in the mud. He did not believe that these petty grievences should be entertained coming as they do from those who have been engaged in the gigantic crime of trying to steal a State.

Perry, of Camden, (Fusion) favored the passage of the order and called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. Strout, of Portland, believed it was the intention of the House to go forward and attend to its business, baring all questions of political import to be settled at a future time. No man would be deceived in the real object and purpose which underlies this whole matter, which was political capital. If there is to be a political discussion the Republicans will not be backward in meeting an issue that may be presented at the proper time as these gentlemen will find. But now there is more serious and important business to be attended to. If any man has been offered a bribe or has accepted a bribe, the courts of this State, which are the proper tribunal, are open to those who desire to prefer charges of bribery and there is a law on bribery which provides suitable penalties. If Wallace R. White is not able to appear before the committee on account of his health he can be brought before the court and be held to answer to the charges preferred. No Republican member of this House desires to stifle investigation, but insists on the freest and fullest investigation that can be made.

Mr. Hutchinson, of Lewiston, spoke for the committee of which he is chairman, showing that the delay had not been occasioned by the committee. He would say, however, that the committee did not propose to put the seal of infamy on Mr. White by going on with the investigation when he was unable, on account of sickness to be present and confront the charges made against him. He believed the House would bear out the committee in its course. He thought it was an insult to the committee to have these charges brought up here every day by these men.

The vote to indefinitely postpone the order prevailed by yeas 72, nays 33.

A petition was received under suspension of the rules from C. S. Rich and others of Knox county bar for the restoration of salary and number of judges of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Temperance Matters.

[TO ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

The State Temperance Convention elected as officers for the ensuing year Joshua Nye President; L. W. Starbard, Secretary; Rev. L. W. Lelacheur, Treasurer; Executive Com., First District, A. J. Chase; Second District, Jordan Rand; Third District R. W. Dunn; Fourth District, J. S. Kimball; Fifth District, G. E. Brackett; Vice President—Androscoggin, Joseph S. Garcelon; Aroostook, Rev. Mr. Osgood; Cumberland, J. H. McDonald; Franklin, Rev. John Allen; Hancock, H. D. Coombs; Kennebec, J. K. Osgood; Knox, W. W. Perry; Lincoln, James A. Hill; Piscataquis, Levi Flint; Sagadahoc, Henry Tollman; Somerset, Frank Kendrick; Waldo, M. J. Dow; Washington, N. B. Nute; York, O. B. Chadbourne. Among the speakers was Governor Davis. T. R. Simonton of Camden, delivered his lecture on "Wine and its Evils" this evening.

The Valuation Commission.

The Governor to-day appointed Valuation Commissioners as follows:

Penobscot—Elisha Shaw of Newport.
Kennebec—Joseph A. Homan of Augusta.
Aroostook—Eben Woodbury of Houlton.
Somerset—Jas. B. Dascom of Skowhegan.
York—John Hall of North Berwick.
Cumberland—Hiram Knowlton of Portland.
Franklin—Joseph W. Fairbanks of Farmington.
Washington—James Pope of Whitneyville.
Lincoln—Geo. B. Sawyer of Wiscasset.
Waldo—Nathan F. Houston of Belfast.
Knox—Jno. Mehan of Rockland.
Androscoggin—Abel M. Jones of Lewiston.
Hancock—S. T. Hincks of Bucksport.
Sagadahoc—Geo. A. Preble of Bath.
Piscataquis—Ephraim Flint of Dover.

The Commissioner for Oxford county has not been appointed. They were to-day apprised of their appointment by telegraph and will assemble at the capital at once.

Other Appointments.

The Governor made the following appointments: Chas. A. Bailey of Oldtown, Agent of the Penobscot tribe of Indians; Richard Dresser of Auburn, Judge of the Municipal Court; Cyrus A. Packard of Blanchard, Land Agent; Col. J. B. Peakes of Dover, Insurance Commissioner vice Wiggin declined.

FROM PORTLAND.

A Suit for $10,000.

PORTLAND, Feb. 12. Raymond, the hostler, recently shot by Charles R. Moulton has brought a suit against Moulton for ten thousand dollars damages for injuries inflicted, and attached property to cover the amount.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—Second Session.

Senate.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12.

Several bills were introduced among them one to abolish all duties on the importation of salt.

A communication from several members of the minority of the Louisiana Legislature relative to the representation of that State in the Senate was referred.

The bill for ascertainment of the amount of land located on military warrants was taken up and Senator McDonald spoke in favor of it.

House.

Five bills relative to the metric system of coinage were reported back and referred to the committee on the whole. The joint resolution authorizing the Secretary to furnish the States, for the use of the agricultural colleges, one set of standard weights and measures, was passed.

The resolution calling for information about the proposed change of treaty with China was adopted. The Speaker, in behalf of Mr. Ladd, of Maine, asked the privilege of the floor for Mr. Wilson of the Maine Legislature. Page, of California, asked which Legislature. Frye responded, "the right one."

There was no objection, and the House resumed the "Court Removal" bill, but the morning hour expired and without action on it the House went into Committee of the Whole on revision of the rules, a political debate arising on the amendment to rule 21 debarring general legislation from appropriation bills.

CONNECTICUT.

The Tramp Law.

HARTFORD, Feb. 12.—Returns from 151 towns indicate that the working of the tramp law is generally approved and highly effective in ridding the State of this nuisance.

THE STOLEN TABULATIONS.

John Benson, Jr., Arraigned.

BOUND OVER FOR TRIAL.

Benson's Arraignment Before the Augusta Municipal Court.

[SPECIAL TO THE WHIG AND COURIER.]

AUGUSTA, Feb. 12. On Monday of the present week John Benson, Jr., of Plymouth, a member of "Governor" Smith's military staff and Deputy Secretary of State under the conspirators' government, was arraigned before Judge True of the municipal court in this city, charged with being accessory before the fact to the larceny of one volume of manuscript tabulations from E. C. Moody, an ex-member of Gov. Garcelon's Council and chairman in council of the Committee on Elections. Benson plead not guilty, and his case was continued until to-day when a hearing took place. Benson's counsel was Don A. H. Powers of Newport. The State was represented by H. M. Heath, County Attorney of Kennebec.

Moody's Testimony.

Moody testified in substance that he came to Augusta on or about January 29, from York on the afternoon train. He went to the Augusta House and occupied room 33; had with him a valise which contained the volume of tabulations with other papers. Some time between his arrival at the Augusta House and half-past 8 o'clock that evening Major Frank Nye came into his room and Moody showed him the tabulations. Benson also came in that evening and he (Moody) showed him the tabulations. They were the only persons who knew that he (Moody) had them in his possession at Augusta. Moody says he left his room between 8 and 9 o'clock that evening and went to the State House leaving his door unlocked with the valise in his room. He also went to Secretary Chadbourne's house.

Moody Charges Benson With Stealing the Papers.

He returned to the Augusta House very late. Upon entering his room and opening his valise he found the tabulations gone and had never seen them since. He then went to a room in the Augusta House where he found Benson and other parties and told Benson that he had lost the papers in his valise and that somebody had taken them. Benson denied any knowledge of the papers. Moody held two or three conversations with Benson between that time and the present time, and charged him with taking the papers. Benson denied it and said he didn't take them. Moody also charged him with telling other parties where they were and to get them. Benson's reply to this was that he would neither affirm nor deny the charge.

Moody's Cross Examination.

During the cross examination of Moody, he stated that the tabulations consisted of the vote given for Representatives to the Legislature and other papers tabulating the members of the Senate. These tabulations he said had been made in part by himself, but mostly by other members of the Council. They were never made part of the record of the archives of the State, but were made as a basis for the tabulation of the returns which were afterwards adopted. These tabulations he considered to be his private property, and were in his drawer in the Council Chamber when the Council dissolved, and were by him taken away. Moody was asked what their value was, and he replied more than $100. The question was asked how he determined their value, and he said they were worth more than that to him as a relic. He was asked if he had ever offered them for sale or had been offered any sum for them, and he replied "no, never."

Benson's Promise to Deliver up the Papers.

Major Nye testified to seeing the tabulations in Moody's room. Benson came to the door while he was there, stepped in and then stepped out without making any stop. When Nye left Moody's room he saw Benson standing at the head of the stairs. It seems that Benson was on the alert to find out when Nye left Moody's room, knowing that Moody had been summoned to appear with the papers before the investigating committee of the Legislature. The supposition is that when he found the opportunity he went to Moody's room during his absence and abstracted them. When Major Nye found Moody had lost the papers he charged Benson with taking them. Benson denied it, but in a future conversation he gave him to understand that he knew where they were, and subsequently agreed to deliver the tabulations to Elisha W. Shaw, of Newport, in exchange for which he was to have delivered up to him certain letters of his to Governor Garcelon. Benson agreed with Nye to have the papers in Augusta before 12 o'clock Friday night, February 6th. He failed to produce them and Nye then went to Newport, had him arrested and brought to Augusta, where he was arraigned as already stated.

Benson Bound Over for Trial.

Shaw testified that Benson had agreed to get the tabulations and deliver them to him but never had. Judge True ordered Benson to recognize in the sum of $500 at the April term of the Superior Court in this city, with sureties in like amount. Benson furnished the following sureties: Archibald Linn of Hartland, John Rogers of Stetson, and Thomas M. Plaisted of Lincoln, all Fusion members of the legislature.

The Stolen Tabulations.

[TO ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Moody in his testimony explained the nature of the tabulations, that they were a transcript of the returns tabulated and opposite each were remarks written by various members of the Council showing the "defects" in each return and that they showed in detail how the final report of the Council was arrived at being in the nature of a memorandum.

Major Nye said in his testimony that Benson had told him that if they were trying to bulldoze him he would not give up the documents.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Monetary Quotations.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12. Money easy at 5@6 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE closed 4.83½@4.85 for long and 4.85 @4.85½ for short.

Government Securities closed at the following quotations:—

United States Sixes, 1881, reg.,	105
United States " " coupons,	105
United States new 5s, reg.,	103
United States " 5s, coupons,	103½
United States new 4½s, reg.,	108
United States " " coupons,	109
United States " 4s, reg.,	106
United States " 4s, coupons,	106
Pacific Sixes,	125

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12. FLOUR is lower — sales 12,500 — Superfine western and State, 5.00@5.65; Extra Ohio, 5.75@7.50; white wheat western 6.45@6.25; Southern—Ex., 5.85 @6.40; choice, 6.50@8.00.

WHEAT—sales 1,630,000 bush—ungraded winter red, 1.45; No. 1 White, 1.47½@1.48½.

CORN is lower— sales 198,000 bushels — Ungraded, 56@58½; No. 3, 56½@57; steamer 57@57½; No. 2, 64.

OATS are lower— sales 90,000 bushels — Mixed western, 47½@48; white do., 49@50.

Beef steady— Extra mess, 12.00@12.50.

Lard at 7.07½@ .50.

SUGAR is firmer —Fair to good Refining, 7¾ @7½; Standard A, 9½; granulated, 9½; powdered, [illegible]; crushed, [illegible].

[illegible]—New Orleans, 40@50.

[illegible] — Crude, 7@7½; refined, 7½; [illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible].

PORK quiet— old mess, [illegible]; New do., 12.25 @12.50.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12. Flour is steady. Wheat — No. 2 Spring, 1.19@1.23¾; No. 2 Red winter, 1.2[illegible]. Corn lower —No. 2, 35½. Oats firm at 31½. Rye— No. 2, 75. Barley at 75. Pork lower at 11.55.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEP'T, OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, Washington, D. C., Feb. 13—(1 A. M.)

Indications.

For New England: Slight fall in temperature, partly cloudy weather, followed by rain or snow during the afternoon or evening; variable winds and a slight rise followed by falling barometer.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Public meeting of the Crusade at City Hall this evening.

The attention of the public is called to the notice in relation to water-takers.

Rev. G. D. Stowell, of Newburyport, will preach at the Unitarian church next Sunday.

The ice now being cut by the Penobscot River Company is from twenty to twenty-two inches thick.

Rev. G. H. Vibbert, will lecture in the Town Hall, Hampden Saturday evening at seven o'clock. Subject, "The Church and Liquor Curse."

The services at St. John's Episcopal church on Wednesdays will be at four o'clock in the afternoon, and on Thursdays and Fridays at half-past seven in the evening.

The buildings at Glenburn, owned by Mr. L. D. Parkhurst, were destroyed by fire at about six o'clock yesterday morning. The property was insured but we were unable to ascertain the loss.

The notorious John Corson created considerable disturbance on the street yesterday by flourishing a large stick with which he tried to strike several persons. Officers Gordon and Dougherty got on his track and arrested him on Court street.

The fifth sociable in the old and young folks' course occurred at Music Hall last evening and was attended by a pleasant party. The music was superb, the floor in fine condition, the programme well arranged and the dance proved one of the most enjoyable in the series.

The carpenters of the Maine Central Company are now in Belfast and will make extensive repairs and improvements about the depot buildings. A bay window is to be added to the ticket office at the passenger depot, a new floor laid at the office in the freight house, and everything brightened up.

Hon. Joseph A. Locke, President of the Senate, was in the city last evening. He came as one of the Grand Officers of the Grand Chapter of the State, on an annual visit to Mount Moriah R. A. Chapter of this city. After the usual work of the evening refreshments were served in the Banquet Hall. A large number of the order were present and the occasion was one of enjoyment to all.

STORE BROKEN OPEN. The store of Chas. W. Close, on State street, was broken into Wednesday night. The thieves gained an entrance by removing the putty around a pane of glass in one of the windows. The window was discovered yesterday morning when the store was opened and after a careful examination, Mr. Close concluded that the thieves only carried away two small caddies of tobacco. No clue as yet.

CASE OF CHARITY. Our attention has been called to a worthy case of charity. Miss Thayer who has taught the York street school for about thirty-five years and has always been found very faithful, now lies at the point of death, probably will live but a short time. She is about seventy years old and very needy. Any persons wishing to assist in this case can do so by leaving any offering that their generosity may prompt with D. Bugbee & Co. Please respond immediately as the case is a very urgent one.

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD. The Lewiston *Journal* says: "It is said the Maine Central Railroad this fiscal year will earn $40,000 net, after paying all running expenses and all charges for iron bridges, and permanent improvements. Six months ago the stock could be bought for $9 or $10 per share. Now it is in great demand at $45 to $48 and steadily advancing. The bonds, which a year and a half ago were down to 87½ now bring 109½ bid. The freight business of the road for months past has been enormous and the passenger traffic good.

THE ALARM OF FIRE. At about four o'clock yesterday afternoon smoke was discovered pouring out of house on Broad street, occupied by Mrs. Flanagan, wife of the man recently committed to jail, to await the action of the Grand Jury next August, for stealing a lot of hens. An alarm was sounded and the department soon arrived on the spot, but found their services were not needed. Mrs. Flanagan had a large fire burning in her stove when the funnel became unjointed filling the house with smoke.

A CURIOSITY. Mr. R. O. Stone, of Enfield, recently brought to this city a remarkable curiosity in the shape of a calf having two perfect heads, seven legs and two tails, all growing from one body. This monstrosity lived about three hours when it gave up the ghost. Under the skillful manipulations of Mr. E. S. Bowler the defunct has now put on again the likeness of blooming calf-hood, and its owner, much pleased with his prize, expects to realize a considerable sum from its sale. As Mr. Bowler had to prepare the form with no other aid than his own judgement, he having been furnished with the dried skin only, his success in this difficult piece of taxidermy is certainly great.

A SHARP ANSWER. Rather an amusing incident occurred in the Court Room yesterday during the trial of the case State vs. Samuel McDonald, for the robbery of Charles McArtney, of Ellsworth, last September. The counsel for the defense was cross-examining McArtney with a view of ascertaining the location of a saloon that he had visited, and finally becoming a little impatient the counsel exclaimed, "You certainly know whether it was on Broadway or the Devil's half acre, don't you?" The witness looked up and without a moment's hesitation replied, "No sir I don't; I didn't know that he had a farm around here." This answer was too much for the gravity of the Court even and a half smothered laugh was heard all over the room.

Police Court.

In the Police Court yesterday James Polk was fined one dollar and costs for drunkenness, paid.

Chas. Bigelow was fined three dollars and costs and given time to raise the money.

Hattie Lane was arraigned for drunkenness and sentenced for thirty days in jail, the mittimus being suspended on the condition that she will leave town.

Andrew Batchelder came up on a charge of malicious mischief and was fined five dollars and costs, paid.

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE returned from Orono last evening, a portion of the members taking the train for Augusta and the remainder passing the night at the Bangor House. They expressed themselves as being much pleased with the management of the State College. Owing to the unfavorable weather the visit to the Castine Normal School has been postponed for the present.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

February (Criminal) Term.

HON. JOHN A. PETERS, Justice Presiding
B. H. MACE, ESQ., County Attorney.
RUEL SMITH, ESQ., Clerk.
WOODBURY PULSIFER, ESQ., Sten.

Thursday, Feb. 12.

State vs. Samuel McDonald and George H. Hines. The respondents were indicted for robbing Chas. F. McArtney in September last on the E. & N. A. draw bridge in Bangor. Hines is at large on bail to the amount of $1000. McDonald is being tried before a jury drawn from both panels. McArtney says that the respondents robbed him of his wallet, a piece of tobacco, some silver coin to the amount of four dollars and $20 in hand bills.

The defence called many witnesses who testified that they saw McCartney at various places in the afternoon before the robbery in the evening and that he was much intoxicated and that he stated in several places where he went for drinks that he had but very little money, in one place throwing out twenty-five cents saying that was all he had. Gone to jury. White.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.

Meeting at City Hall Last Evening.

In pursuance with the call published in the daily papers, a meeting was held at City Hall last evening to devise some means for raising funds for the relief of suffering Ireland. Considering the unfavorable condition of the weather the meeting was well attended, and we believe that the initiatory steps taken here will meet the approbation of the entire community and that our citizens will again show their liberality as they have ever done in the past, when called upon to contribute for the relief of distressed people.

The meeting was opened by Alderman Kelliher, who nominated His Honor Mayor Brown to preside. On taking the chair, Mayor Brown was received with applause, at the close of which he said: We have come together this evening, not only to express our sympathy, but to take some steps which will result in raising funds for the relief of the suffering that now prevails in Ireland. This appeal that comes to us does not ask for luxuries; but for sufficient food to keep these distressed people alive. With these brief remarks Mayor Brown called upon Rev. Father Murphy to address the meeting.

After thanking Mayor Brown for presiding at the meeting, Father Murphy said: Far away to the east of us comes the cry of distress raised by an unfortunate people. A terrible famine is now prevailing in Ireland and thousands of people are starving. The land system that exists in that country has rendered the people no better than serfs. About two thousand landlords own two-thirds of Ireland and by exacting the highest rents that they can get, which is increased as the land is improved, they have made the people poor. The people of Ireland are poor, yet they are proud, but they are not ashamed to call on America for assistance, as she has shown her friendship in times past. During the great rebellion in this country, the sons of Ireland shed their blood for the preservation of the Union and did noble service on the field of battle, but we have not assembled to utter words of praise for Ireland; we want a more substantial token that shall carry the necessities of life into some of these suffering households. We are blessed with an abundance and should show our thankfulness by contributing for the aid of others. Let those who are able and willing to give do so promptly.

Ex-Mayor Hamlin was next called upon and said: This is an occasion when race, religion and politics are set aside for we are here with one common interest. Ireland has stretched out her arms for assistance, shall we wait or shall we proceed at once and extend our aid like men, as we have done before. I hope the day is not far distant when the United States will be able to step forward and tell these sharks who have caused this suffering in Ireland to stand back. The noble gift of the New York *Herald* is to me an illustration of the generosity of our people. Bangor has a glorious reputation for her many generous deeds, and I hope every man will contribute something, be it ever so small, for the relief of the distress in Ireland.

Rev. Father McSweeney was the next speaker and in connection with his able remarks he read the following extracts from letters, which will give our readers some idea of the state of affairs in the old country:

I appeal to all christian men and women for help for this district, where we have had most malignant fever all the spring and summer of last year, where at present we have actual starvation; where many of our fellow creatures are obliged to lie all day in their straw beds to try and keep down the pangs of hunger; where there are hundreds of men, women and children who have not one sufficient meal in a day even of that coarse food Indian meal. There are no potatoes—they are rotten in the ground. There is no turf—it is rotten in the ground. There is no credit to get the coarsest kind of food. In the name of the good God make haste and send help. Every little helps. Send your little, so that you may share in the great work of saving the lives of your fellow men and women.

At the present moment they have neither money nor credit, nor the coarsest food to support life. The few wet unwholesome potatoes, saved from the blighted crop of last year, are now consumed. For weeks past very many of the poor have sold or pawned their last articles of clothing, even their very beds, in order to buy a little Indian meal, which they could not get on credit. In fact famine is rapidly overspreading this Province; and the debility brought on by unwholesome, insufficient food during the past months, will render its work of death rapid and irresistible.

In closing Father McSweeney said that this is a case that appeals to charity and if the people of Bangor knew the true condition of affairs he believed they would respond nobly to the call.

C. A. Boutelle was next called upon and spoke briefly as follows: I came in this evening to unite with the others in expressions of sympathy for the people across the Atlantic. This is one of those occasions when sympathy outweighs everything else and we only remember our common brotherhood. The purpose of this meeting is to perfect some arrangement for raising funds, and while feeling thankful for the many blessings with which we are surrounded, let us do what is in our power towards alleviating the suffering that now exists in Ireland. I am sorry that the attendance this evening is not larger, but feel sure that when this matter is presented to our citizens in its true light, they will contribute liberally. Few of us can realize the terrible fact that three hundred thousand men, women and children are hungry, actually starving for the want of the commonest kind of food. I shall heartily co-operate in any measures taken here to-night and assist the cause with all facilities at my disposal.

Alderman Kelliher then read another letter showing the fearful ravages of the famine, and then moved that the Chairman appoint a committee of five to nominate an Executive Committee to collect and handle the funds. While this committee was attending to the duty assigned Capt. E. E. Small announced that he was present in behalf of the Buskin Club, and that they propose to give an entertainment St. Patrick's Eve, the proceeds of which would be given to the Executive Committee to be forwarded with the other funds. This announcement was received with applause.

The committee having attended to their duty reported the following Executive Committee:

Mayor Brown.
D. F. Kelleher
Owen McCann
Manly G. Trask
Joseph Taney
Dr. D. Hennessey
Edward Conners
Capt. C. A. Boutelle
James Tobin
Robert Hickson
Dr. A. C. Hamlin
Richard Kelleher
Patrick Gallagher
Warren A. Bragg
Wm. Conners
John McCann
John Cassidy
F. H. Duffy
Stephen Jennings
Dominick Kane
J. P. Bass
Timothy Hurley
John McCarthy
Thomas McCann
Christopher C. Toole
Michael Lynch.

The above committee will meet in the Common Council Room Saturday morning at eleven o'clock.

The meeting voted to extend a vote of thanks to the Buskin Club and then adjourned.

THE BANGOR AND PISCATAQUIS RAILROAD.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE—ORDER PASSED BY THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

A Proposition to Sell the Road for $600,000.

The committee to whom was referred the matter relating to the sale of the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad met yesterday morning for a further discussion, and in the afternoon submitted a report at the meeting of the City Government. Below we give the report and the order passed by the City Government:

To the City Council:

The Special Committee to whom was referred the communication of Moses Giddings, President relating to sale of the city's interest in the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad have considered the subject matter of said petition, and herewith submit the following report thereon:

We have examined the whole history of the road and believe it is for the interest of the city to sell, and recommend the passage of the accompanying order,

W. H. BROWN,
WARREN A. BRAGG,
SILAS D. JONES,
H. N. FAIRBANKS, } Special
MOSES G. RICE, } Committee.
H. P. OLIVER,
EDWARD CONNERS,
CHARLES L. SNOW,

In Board of Aldermen, Feb. 12, 1880.
Accepted. Sent down for concurrence.
GEO. W. SNOW, Dep'y City Clerk.
In Common Council, Feb. 12, 1880.
Concurred.
CHAS. E. FIELD, Clerk.

In City Council.

Ordered: That upon the approval of this order by the voters of the city who may vote thereon at a meeting called for the purpose, and the acceptance of the terms and conditions in writing within sixty days from this date, and not after, by Wm. B. Ives, of Sherbrook, Province of Quebec, Canada, barrister, the Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to execute in the name and on behalf of the City of Bangor a bond to said Ives, or his order, conditioned as follows:

That if the said Ives his executors, administrators, or assigns, or the persons, or corporations to which said bond may run, shall, within —— years build a first class railroad from the present terminus of the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad in Blanchard to some point in Greenville at the foot of Moosehead Lake, and shall forever keep and maintain a first class railroad from the foot of said Lake to the city of Bangor, or to some point on the line of the European and North American Railway within the town of Oldtown where it now connects with said E. & N. A. Railway or between that point and said city, with suitable equipments therefor, and shall pay the interest on $600,000 of the City of Bangor's bonds issued in aid of said road, as it becomes due, and shall fully pay, take up and return said bonds and coupons cancelled, to the city of Bangor at or before their maturity, and shall in the meantime pay all taxes which may be assessed on said road and its equipments, and such other conditions as will fully protect the rights of said city and citizens, then said city will in the meantime foreclose its mortgages on said road and sell, assign and transfer to the obligee in said bond all its rights, title and interest in said railroad including the franchise thereof and all actions and rights of actions therein, and will on the full execution of such bond surrender the city's right to the possession of said road to said obligee to be by him retained until breach of the conditions thereof.

And the City Treasurer is further authorized and instructed to enter into all contracts, covenants and agreements necessary to the carrying out of said sale, and on full performance of the conditions of said bond to assign and transfer all and singular the rights and interest of the city in and to said railroad to said obligee according to the letter and spirit of said bond.

And further ordered that the Mayor and Aldermen call a meeting to be held in the several wards of the city in order that the voters of the city may indicate their approval or disapproval of the action of the City Council.

And further ordered that if the action of the City Council as expressed herein is not approved by a majority of the voters voting thereon, then this order to be void and of no effect.

In Board of Aldermen, Feb. 12, 1880.
Passed and sent down for concurrence.
GEO. W. SNOW, Dep'y City Clerk.
In Common Council, Feb. 12, 1880.
Passed in concurrence.
CHAS. E. FIELD, Clerk.

A copy of the above was sent to Hon. Mr. Ives by last evening's mail.

Good Templars.

At a regular meeting of Penobscot Lodge, No. 209, I. O. of G. T., held at Town Hall, Holden, Wednesday evening, the following officers were elected and duly installed by Edwin Bates, L. D., of Crescent Lodge, Dedham: Chas. Clark W. C. T.; Mrs. S. J. Rogers, W. R. H. S.; Mrs. E. C. Crane, W. L. H. S.; Miss Alice Hart, W. V. T.; E. C. Crane, W. C.; A. H. Farrington, W. S.; F. H. Hart, W. F. S.; B. F. Farrington, W. T.; Wm. M. Phillips, W. M.; Mrs. A. B. Farrington, W. I. G.; Rufus Fish, W. O. G.

The schooner A. F. Hawes of Eastport, ashore off Thatcher's Island, has been got off by tug-boats and is now in Gloucester harbor.

The British Bark Alaska, which sailed from New York for Sligo, Oct. 24, with a crew of thirteen, is given up as lost; also the Italian bark Catarina, from Baltimore, Oct. 24th, for Queenstown with a crew of twelve.

BOWDOIN ALUMNI.

Fifth Annual Meeting at the Bangor House.

A Full Report of the Exercises.

The fifth annual reunion of the Bowdoin Alumni of Bangor and vicinity occurred at the Bangor House last evening. It was largely attended and was a very enjoyable affair.

The business meeting was held in one of the parlors of the hotel, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Hon. S. H. Blake; Vice-Presidents, Hon. S. F. Humphrey, Dr. G. P. Jefferds and Hon. T. R. Simonton; Secretary, Dr. T. U. Coe; Treasurer, John L. Crosby; Orator, Hon. E. B. Nealley; Poet, Dr. W. F. Shepherd; Committee of Arrangements, J. W. Milliken, Dr. G. W. Foster and Gen. Charles Hamlin.

After the business had been transacted the meeting was adjourned to the small dining room, where a table was spread with a tempting array of delicacies. The exquisite taste of Mrs. Beal was shown in the decorations of the room and table. Festoons of evergreens were suspended from the ceiling, the walls were trimmed with flags, beautiful flowers adorned the tables and upon the wall over the President's chair were the words "Bowdoin Alumni 1880."

An elegant basket of flowers contributed by Mrs. Noah Woods in memoriam of W. A. Blake stood near the chair of the President. After a blessing had been invoked by Prof. J. S. Sewall, the supper was served in very fine style.

The meeting was called to order after the supper by the President, Chief Justice Appleton, and Rev. Cyrus Stone, D. D., delivered the oration. [*For full text see first page.*] The oration was finely delivered and attentively listened to, and the eloquent allusions of the speaker to the President of the College and Chief Justice Appleton, were heartily applauded.

In the absence Dr. E. M. Field, the poem was read by Gen. C. W. Roberts. [*For full text see first page.*] The poem was very much admired and the general opinion was expressed that it was of very great merit.

The first regular toast, "Our Alma Mater," was responded to by Prof. S. J. Young the Treasurer of the College.

He presented Gen. Chamberlain's regrets at not being able to be present, and extended his cordial greetings to the Association. Prof. Young spoke enthusiastically of the present condition of the College, saying that it never was in condition to give better instruction or do better work for the country than now. The moral tone of the College is high, the one amusement of former days being superceded by other more healthful and more elevating ones, and, he claimed that the best results can be obtained, in a College where there are comparatively few students and those known personally to the instructors.

The second toast—"In memory of Marcellus Emery"—was responded to by Judge H. C. Goodenow, who offered the following resolution, which was adopted after being seconded by Rev. J. E. Adams, a classmate of Mr. Emery, in a few pertinent and feeling remarks:

Resolved, That in the death of the late Marcellus Emery, a member of our Association, we recognize the loss of a strong and earnest nature, whose long and prominent identification with the interests of this community and of this State had secured for him a name and a fame throughout our boundaries.

Cut down in the prime of his manhood, and in the full vigor of his mental powers, he had yet achieved so large a measure of life-work, as is accomplished by few.

Moulded and educated, from youth, in the Calhoun School of politics, he was ever a consistent, firm and uncompromising advocate of the doctrine of "extreme and ultimate State rights," despite its logical tendencies and its perilous results.

While, in this direction, therefore, he was not of the prevailing and patriotic party, he was everywhere bold and emphatic in the expression and defence of his political opinions, and he practiced neither concealment nor hypocrisy, and shrank from no personal labor, risk, or sacrifice, in the persistent support of what he held to be the true theory and principles of our Republican government.

Devotedly attached to his native State of Maine, he was diligent and enthusiastic in his efforts for her advancement in agriculture, navigation, commerce and the mechanic and aesthetic arts. As a scholar he was industrious, critical and thorough.

He sought not popularity nor conspicuousness for himself; and was little known, personally, beyond his editorial rooms and his immediate business and social connections.

If he was of a reserved and dignified mien, and was lofty and severe to them that lov'd him not;" the testimony of "those men that sought him" is abundant, that, in his associations with them, his bearing was always "sweet as summer."

His private life was gentle, generous, temperate, pure, upright, modest and self-sacrificing; and his character, as son, brother, kinsman, friend and companion, will be held in tender and mournful recollection, by all who knew and appreciated his sterling worth, in those varied relations.

John L. Crosby, Esq., was called upon to respond to the third toast—"General Chamberlain," and he after facetiously alluding to the custom of sending a valentine, read the following valentine, written by his mother, Mrs. E. L. Crosby, to be sent by the Alumni to General Chamberlain:

1861.

"WE'RE COMING, FATHER ABRAHAM!"

"Come!" 'Tis the Nation's startled cry!
"Hasten O men, if men ye be,
Arm for the conflict." Valiantly,
Men that are men, send back reply,
Be firm! the people rise! they come!
Each pulse beats true, as beats the drum,
Right on—defeat or victory—
Lead us, Great Heart, we follow thee.

'All for our country'—Soldiers' creed
In this, her hour of direst need
"No foot shall falter or recede."

And one was there, a man of Maine
Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain.

1880.

"WE'RE COMING FATHER ABRAHAM!"

"Come!" Signals from our Ship of State!
How wrathfully the storm doth roar,
And jagged rocks along the shore,
Make fearful threatening of fate.
But, bless them, honest men and brave
Eager to rule the raging wave,
Rush to the rescue—and behold!
Like as on Galilee, of old.

A calm comes down, and royally
Into the tranquil harbor she
Now glides—our ship-flag floating free.

And he was *there*—that man of Maine!
Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain.

Rev. Mr. Stowell responded for Harvard College, saying that he hoped Bowdoin would continue to nurture and train such men as Longfellow and Everett for Harvard Professorships.

Dr. Calvin Seavey and Hon. J. A. Locke, President of the Maine Senate, made brief remarks in response to calls, and the President read letters regretting inability to attend from Hon. E. B. Nealley and W. T. Hilliard, Esq.

Mr. J. W. Milliken said: "We ought not to allow this occasion to pass without expressing our thanks to the Orator and Poet of the evening for the pleasure they have given us in hearing the two splendid epics one in grand prose and the other in stately verse, to which we have listened this evening. I therefore offer this resolution;

Resolved, That the thanks of the Bowdoin Alumni Association of Bangor are tendered to Rev. Cyrus Stone, D. D., for the oration and to Edward M. Field, M. D., for the poem to which we have listened this evening. Our Alma Mater deserves the choicest offerings her most gifted sons can bring to her, and the Orator and Poet of this evening have brought gems for her crown which are worthy to deck her already brilliant diadem and will shine brighter there. The resolution was adopted.

Resolutions of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Beal, the landlord and his lady, for the courtesies extended and for the elegant supper served, were also passed, and shortly after midnight the pleasant party broke up after joining hands around the table and singing Auld Lang Syne.

Business Items.

WILBOR'S COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed Consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given the article a vast popularity in New England. The Cod-Liver Oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the Lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the assistance required to heal and restore the diseased Lungs. A. B. WILBOR, Boston, proprietor. Sold by all druggists. codlw feb13

The rose bud opening to the morn,
While yet the dew hangs on the thorn,
Exhales less sweetness than is wont
To breathe from lips that SOZODONT
Has touched with a soft crimson glow
That shows the dazzling teeth off so.

ALL THE NEWS OF WALL STREET. Also complete official reports of transactions at the NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, the NEW YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE, the PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE, and the BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE, as well as all the financial news by telegraph from all parts of this country and Europe can be found ONLY in the *DAILY AMERICAN EXCHANGE*, the only financial daily newspaper in this country, and the LEADING MINING NEWSPAPER on the Eastern coast. Send 5 cents for specimen copy to the DAILY AMERICAN EXCHANGE, feb12 3t 19 Broad street, New York.

CATARRH, ITS ORIGIN AND CURE. Catarrh arises from disorganized condition of the stomach, vitiated secretions of the glandular system, and impurity of the blood. Catarrh is like other maladies, of an advancing nature. There is a stage from which no power on earth can rescue the victim, that is after the lungs become destroyed, or nearly so; hence the importance of seeking relief before it is too late. Dr. Briggs has been remarkably successful in curing catarrh, laryngitis, tracheatis, bronchitis, consumption, etc., and adapts the most approved treatment to the various cases presented. The Medicated Oxygenated Vapor and apparatus for using, together with other remedies, necessary to effect a cure, are furnished, to the patients. Try Briggs' Specifics.

Keep your bowels and kidneys in healthy state by the use of Kidney-Wort. d&w

TWO ORGANS. Regulate first the stomach, second the liver, especially the first, so as to perform their functions perfectly, and you will remove at least nineteen twentieths of all the ills that mankind is heir to, in this or any other climate. Hop Bitters is the only thing that will give perfectly healthy natural action to these two organs. feb12 d&w2w

EXTRACT.—For persons suffering from exhaustion of the powers of the brain and nervous system, from long and continued study or teaching, or in those cases of exhaustion from which so many young men suffer, I know of no better medicine for restoration to health than Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.
EDMOND CLAY, M. D., Pugwash, N. S.
feb9 eod&w

MRS. PARTINGTON SAYS: Don't take any of the quack rostrums, as they are regimental to the human cistern; but put your trust in Hop Bitters, which will cure general dilapidation, costive habits and all comic diseases. They saved Isaac from a severe extract of tripod fever. They are the *ne plus ultra* of medicines.
feb12 d&w2w

"MY BACK ACHES SO, and I feel miserably," said a hard-working man. The doctor questioned him and found that he had been habitually costive for years, that now his kidneys were disordered and his whole system deranged. Kidney-Wort was recommended and faithfully taken and in a short time every trouble was removed. The cleansing and tonic power of this medicine on the bowels and kidneys is wonderful. d&wlw feb7

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feb11 d&w3m

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A WELL DESERVED TRIBUTE.

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Bangor, Me., Sept. 5th.
David Bugbee, E. F. Dillingham,
Ed. M. Field, M. D. T. W. Burr,
A. Sanborn, P. Woodbridge,
R. S. Prescott, P. M. Blake,
Daniel Sanborn, J. O. Young,
J. L. Barker.
BELFAST, Me., Dec. 8th, 1879.
Wm. O. Poor, H. N. Lancaster,
N. W. Holmes, H. S. Parker.
ROCKLAND, Me., Dec. 19th, 1879.
JOHN T. BERRY. ASA H. DODGE.

Corns treated Boston style, 25 and 50 cents; New York or English style, $1.00 each and upwards, according to services rendered.

CATARRH RADICALLY CURED.

If your head, nose and throat are filled with a burdensome mess of mucous, either dry or moist, thin or thick, white or yellow, and your eyes swollen and heavy, your head feeling unusually large, with a constant dull, heavy pain all through it, resulting from Catarrh, use DR. JOSIAH BRIGGS' CATARRH SPECIFICS. The mucous will be immediately discharged from the head, nose and throat, the eyes brighten and sparkle with delight; the head feels natural again; all pain has fled, and life once more endurable. Sold wholesale and retail, WM. E. MANN, F. J. TANEY, J. F. PATTEN, W. L. ALDEN & CO., Bangor, Me.

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FRANK P. WOOD.
feb12 1w

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All Diseases of the Stomach Bowels, Blood, Liver Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Female Complaints and Drunkenness.

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Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and test books, and try the Bitters before you sleep. Take no other.

The Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is the Cheapest, Surest and Best.

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FOR 1880

Heats of things to enjoy. Among them will be
Two Capital Serial Stories:
FIVE LITTLE PIPERS AND HOW HE PIPED, by Margaret Sidney (Mrs. Lothrop) and
TWO YOUNG HOMESTEADERS, by Theodore R. Jenness, illustrated by Robert Lewis.
There will also be Four Two-part Stories: SIX LITTLE HOUSES; THE BOY THAT WAS TOO BEAUTIFUL, OUR STORE; AT PLYMOUTH OAK FARM.

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Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin will continue these papers which have been so gladly welcomed by the people at large, being the only Art Series ever prepared for young readers; and during 1880, they will be largely illustrated by the artists themselves, and will also take up the Sculptors, Sidney Lanier's Poem, Clock and Sundial Illustrations, and Bagworm.

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Under this title Mr. Geo. E. Bartlett will present a series of four dances for both Boys and Girls. The Summer papers will be full of Concord reminiscences of famous haunts, and noted people whose names are familiar to the Americans and are of two continents.

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Commenced in May by John Henry Jack. Illustrated by Abbitmat. The entire collection will be arranged and edited by John Brownjohn, and the drawings re-touched by Miss Mary A. Lathbury.

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E. H. EDDY, Solicitor of Patents.
TESTIMONIALS.
I regard Mr. EDDY as one of the most capable and successful practitioners with whom I have had official intercourse.
CHAS MASON Commissioner of Patents.
"Inventors cannot employ a person more trustworthy or more capable of securing for them an early and favorable decision of their claims at the Patent Office."
EDMUND BURKE,
late Commissioner of Patents.
BOSTON, Feb. 19, 1878.
E. H. EDDY, Esq.—Dear Sir: you procured for me in 1866, my first patent. Since then you have acted for me in all cases that it has been necessary to prosecute, obtaining many patents, reissues and extensions. I have occasionally employed the best agencies in New York, Philadelphia and Washington, but I still give you almost the whole of my business, so long and advise others to employ you. Yours truly, GEORGE DRAPER.
Boston, Feb. 1, 1878. MWF 1y

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BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.
GEO. M. GIBBENS, Secretary.
sept12 MWF 6m

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CLASSICAL course, fitting for the best colleges.
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Special advantages in MUSIC and PAINTING.
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Hallowell, Me.
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CITY DRUG STORE.
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feb1

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July22 tf

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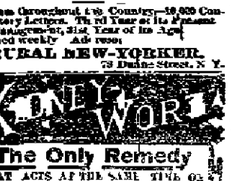
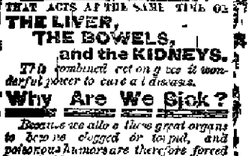


Why Are We Sick?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are thereby forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.



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Why Suffer Bilious pains and aches? Why Tormented with Piles, Constipation? Why Frightful and Painful Kidney Troubles? Why Distressed with Female Complaints? Why have sleepless nights?

Use KIDNEY WORT and rejoice in health. It is a dry, reliable compound and one package will make a quart. Medicine. Get it of your Druggist. It will cost $1 for your Price, $1.00.

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Co. WM. R. ... BASAN

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OF BOSTON.
The Oldest Mass. Company.
19,000 Members. $57,000,000 insurance.

The features of the Company are
1.—A entire mutuality.
2.—The character of its investments.
3.—The liberality of its treatment of returning members.
4.—Its selection of risks as developed by its past favorable mortality.
5.—The application of the Mass. Non-Forfeiture law to its policies, whereby every member is entitled to insurance according to the provisions.

Information as to rates and be obtained on application at the office of the Company, or of any of its agents in the principal cities and towns of the Commonwealth.

35TH ANNUAL REPORT NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.
GEO. M. GIBBENS, Secretary.
sept12 MWF 6m

hallowel Classical ACADEMY.

The SPRING term of thirteen weeks will open Wednesday, March 31st, 1880.
It offers a
CLASSICAL course, fitting for the best colleges.
A SEMINARY course for the advanced pupils of young ladies.
A SCIENTIFIC course preparing for business pursuits.
Special advantages in MUSIC and PAINTING.
A full corps of experienced teachers.
TERMS LOW. For catalogue address,
REV. A. W. BURR, Principal,
Hallowell, Me.
feb1 3t&ew

FOR

I have received a fine assortment of
CELLULOID COMBS, HAIR BRUSHES,
AND
Hand Mirrors in Russia Leather Cases,
from 25 upwards; also, the same articles singly, together with
Hair Brushes in Rosewood, Ebony, Satinwood, Enchant and Silver Mounted.
CIGAR CASES, TOILET MIRRORS,
in Leather, Mahogany, Rosewood, &c.
French Extracts,
in bottles and bulk.
FINE TOILET SOAPS.
English, French, &c.
PUFF BOXES, ODOR CASES, and many other fine new goods suitable for Christmas Gifts. All to be sold at LOW PRICES.
W. A. E. SANN,
CITY DRUG STORE.
dec19

BON TON.

This is a Corset of fairy merit. I have just taken the agency for them so that many ladies who have tried so hard vainly for them can now obtain this celebrated Corset at
C. W. COFFIN'S,
No. 19 Main street.
feb1

the Most Powerful Healing Agents ever Discovered.

Henry's Carbolic Salve heals burns.
Henry's Carbolic Salve cures sores.
Henry's Carbolic Salve allays pain.
Henry's Carbolic Salve cures ringworm.
Henry's Carbolic Salve heals chilblains.
Henry's Carbolic Salve heals bruises.
Ask for Henry's, and Take No Other.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

TOWNSLEY'S

CURES IN ONE MINUTE.

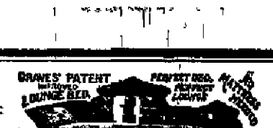
Edey's Carmolic Troches,

A SURE PREVENTIVE OF
Contagious Diseases Colds, Hoarseness, Diphtheria, and Whooping Cough.
Pleasant to the Taste.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Relieve Dyspepsia and Biliousness.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS. 24 College Place, New York.
jan1 eod&wly

PREMIUM
CENTENNIAL OIL
SAFETY Trade Mark Registered SAFETY
No Smell or Smoke
ABSOLUTELY SAFE!
Awarded HIGHEST PRIZE at Fair of Mass. Humane Charitable Mechanic Association 1878.
For Sale.
The Stock and Fixtures of
H. P. STEVENS,
29 Hancock Street.
dec29 3w



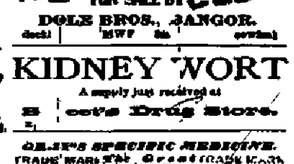
dec1 MWF 3m

KIDNEY WORT

A supply just received at
S. ... cott's Drug Store.

DR. LEE'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK. THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.



BEFORE TAKING. AFTER TAKING.

Will cure Nervous Debility, Nervous Headache, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.

Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing
THE DR. LEE MEDICINE CO.
No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.
Sold in Bangor Wholesale and Retail, at W. H. Hamlin's City Drug Store and by Druggists everywhere. dawly nov10

State of Maine.

PENOBSCOT ss. Court of Probate, November Term A. D. 1879.

Upon the petition of William H. Colburn, Executor in the will of Jeremiah Colburn, late of Orono in said County, deceased, to be discharged from said office and trust, there being reasonable cause therefor.

ORDERED, That said petitioner give public notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Bangor Weekly Courier, a newspaper published in Bangor, in said County, that they may appear at a Court of Probate for said County, to be held at the Probate Office in Bangor, on the last Tuesday in December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

JOHN E. GODFREY, Judge.

A true copy—Attest:
JOHN F. ROBINSON, Register.

THE BANGOR DAILY

DEERS.

WM. T. WOOD & CO.'S
Celebrated Ice Tools,
in stock, or promp ly furnished, at manufacturer's prices.
HENRY McLA. CHLIN,
Front Street.

ELEGANT

Hand and Machine Sewed
KID AND GOAT BUTTON BOOTS,
width from A to D at
CURTIS'.
Kid Button, Cloth Top, Box Toes; Ladies and Misses' White Kid Slippers, Gents' Fine Boots and Shoes, in Button Congress and Lace.
Alaska Overshoes and Rubbers of all Kinds.
Don't forget that the BEST LINE of boots and shoes of all grades, can be found at
F. A. CURTIS',
A REVOLVER BAG BRIDGE.
jan10

PENOBSCOT

Log Driving Company.

The annual meeting of the Penobscot Log Driving Company for the choice of officers, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Penobscot Exchange in Bangor, on Wednesday, the second day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. At the above named meeting the company will determine whether the drive in the West Branch shall be undertaken by said company or let at auction. If the company decide to let the drive, the Directors of said Company will put the same up at auction at the office of the Treasurer of said company in Bangor, on Wednesday, the 18th day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

For order of Directors,
ASEAH MOOR, Clerk. P. L. D. Co.
Bangor, Jan 20th, 1880. td

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

REDUCED PACKAGE RATES

Between 3 000 Offices of this Co. in New England, Middle and Western States; also to offices of nearly all Connecting Lines.

MONEY
CURRENCY AND GOLD.
Packages not exceeding $20, 15c.
" " " $40, 20c.
" " " $50, 25c.
Large sums in much smaller proportion

MERCHANDISE.
Lowest and Highest Charges, according to Distance.
Packages not exceeding
1 lb. 25c. | 21 lbs. 25 to 30c.
2 lbs. 25 to 30c. | 30 lbs. 25 to 35c.
3 " 25 to 45c. | 40 " 25 to 50c.
50 " 25 to $1.

PRINTED MATTER.
BOOKS, and other matter, wholly in print, ordered from or sent by orders, at PREPAID RATES.
2 lbs. 15c. | 3 lbs. 20c. | 4 lbs. 25c.

ORDERS FOR PURCHASING GOODS
Left with any Agent of this Co. will be promptly executed, without expense, other than the ordinary charges for carrying the goods.
Send your Money and Parcels by Express; promptness and quickness with profit to economy.
WM. G. FARGO, President.
J. F. SLATER, Agent.
dec29 dawtm30

Dunkin Silver Mining Company,
OF LEADVILLE, COL.
OFFICE: 61 BROADWAY, New York:
HON. ALEXANDER H. RICE, Boston; Hon. JOHN D. ALLEY, Boston; Hon. H. A. W. HABOS, Cambridge; H. McCALLUM, Esq., New York; J. H. STOTESBURY, New York; R. H. PETTIS, New York.
DODGE POTTER & CO.,
Financial Agents, 61 Broadway, New York.
This recent bonanza is now directly facing the first on Fryer Hill. It is in close proximity to the large producing mines, the Lee and Chrysolite Limited amount of stock can be obtained, either personally or by letter, of
WILLIAM H. SMITH, Sole Brother, 6 Stamford Place, Boston.
Investment Securities, Stock and Mining Shares bought and sold on commission at New York or Boston Boards. Stocks carried on margin.
dec29

SOZODONT

The greatest achievement of the 19th Century in the way of an Oxidized Sanitary Preparation for Preserving and Beautifying Properties of the Teeth.
Endorsed by Statesmen, Heroes-makers, Merchants, Farmers, and everybody who has had an opportunity to try it. It lends pearly beauty the snow harvest in excellent condition, will renders the hard, dry and rusty hairs as black and very pliable as a Grecian Bend, and imparts a speciousness and finish that is very desirable. Very handy, cleanly and economical in use. Fifty times its cost in health in harness-wear, time and labor. All the material requisite to keep the leather in same best condition combined on an entire new principle.
Price 75 cents. Trial size 25 cents. Recommendations free. Sample by mail, prepaid, 20 cts in
The trade and agents supplied on satisfactory terms.
Address,
Stockland & Hollister,
Gardiner, Me.
nov26 tf 1&6m

EAST MAINE CONFERENCE SEMINARY
BUCKSPORT, ME.
The Spring term of this institution will commence March 22, and continue twelve weeks. Superior advantages at lowest rates.
Send for catalogue to
REV. GEO. PORTER, A. M., Principal.
dec29 3w

Dunkin Silver Mining Company,
OF LEADVILLE, COL.
OFFICE: 61 BROADWAY, New York:
HON. ALEXANDER H. RICE, Boston; Hon. JOHN D. ALLEY, Boston; Hon. H. A. W. HABOS, Cambridge; H. McCALLUM, Esq., New York; J. H. STOTESBURY, New York; R. H. PETTIS, New York.
DODGE POTTER & CO.,
Financial Agents, 61 Broadway, New York.
This recent bonanza is now directly facing the first on Fryer Hill. It is in close proximity to the large producing mines, the Lee and Chrysolite. Limited amount of stock can be obtained, either personally or by letter, of
WILLIAM H. SMITH, Sole Brother, 6 Stamford Place, Boston.
Investment Securities, Stock and Mining Shares bought and sold on commission at New York or Boston Boards. Stocks carried on margin.
dec29

STORE TO LET

I will let the store now occupied by me,
(Under Globe Hotel)
MAIN STREET,
Possession given about March 1st.
This store is finely fitted up, has a large show window and is one of the best stores on the street for any kind of business.
FRANK P. WOOD.
Nov19 tf

FOR SALE.

Finest Business Location in the State.
Two story building, south front, three acres of land, adjoining Kennebec County Jail, the seat of the M. C. R. R. Rail Road nearly done, consisting a dwelling, in-horse engine. Will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon. Enquire of or address,
R. K. BLAKE,
Dr. H. M. Blake or W. W. Woodbury, Hallowell, Me.
Possession very convenient for many other business purposes.
jan28 1m

COWDREY'S
Shaker Apple Sauce,
And a choice lot of
FRENCH AND TURK SH PRUNES,
Just received at
J. O. NORTON & CO.'S,
189 Exchange Street.
janes

ALWAYS ASK FOR
WEBB'S
CHOCOLATE

The Promoter and Perfector of Assimilation.
The Reformer and Vitalizer of the Blood.
The Producer and Invigorator of Nerve and Muscle.
The Builder and Supporter of Brain Power.

Fellows' Compound Syrup is composed of hypophosphites combined with those two antiplastic Healthy Blood, Muscle and Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst life itself is directly dependent upon some of them.

By its action with the blood and its effect upon the muscles, re-establishing the original tonic, it is capable of effecting the following results:

It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter and thus cure Consumption.

By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, will cure Dyspepsia, Feeble or Interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation. Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, worry, overtax, or irregular habits, Hemiplegia, Acute or Chronic Congestion of the lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, St Vitus Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the process of Diphtheria.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name, no other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstances.

Look out for the name and address J. L. FELLOWS, St. John, N. B., on the yellow wrapper in watermark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

Price $1.50 per Bottle, six for $7.50.

Sold by all Druggists.
janes MWFawly

...

If you would have it good,
BUY YOUR FLOUR OF US.
We have a large stock of all grades, both
St. Louis and Haxall's,
which we are selling at a small profit and guarantee satisfaction in every case.
THOMPSON & KELLOGG,
24 AND 26 CENTRAL WHARF.
janes

Messenger's Notice.

OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF OF PENOBSCOT COUNTY.
STATE OF MAINE.

PENOBSCOT, ss., January 12th, A. D. 1880.

This is to give notice, that on the thirteenth day of January, A. D. 1880, a Warrant in Insolvency was issued out of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Penobscot, against the estate of Daniel Brown of Brewer, in the county of Penobscot, adjudged to be an Insolvent Debtor, on petition of said Debtor, which petition was filed on the fifteenth day of January, A. D. 1880, by which said Debtor prays that his estate may be decreed to be distributed, and that all his creditors may be notified to prove their claims, and that a discharge of his debts may be decreed to him in the manner and form and subject to the provisions of the Statutes of Bankruptcy and amendments of any property by him, or for his benefit, or any property in which he is interested, to the payment of his debts, and to deliver any property by him, or for his benefit, or any property in which he is interested, to the payment of his debts, and to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Insolvency to be holden at the Probate Court Room, in Bangor, in said County of Penobscot, on Tuesday, the third day of February, A. D. 1880, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Given under my hand, the date first above written.

C. H. PATTEN,
Deputy Sheriff, as Messenger of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Penobscot.
jan14 eWtw

Commencement Notice.

PENOBSCOT, ss. November 24, A. D. 1879.

We, the undersigned, having been duly appointed by the Honorable John E. Godfrey, Judge of Probate for said county, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of

GEORGE REYNOLDS, late of Bangor,

in said county, deceased, whose estate has been represented insolvent, hereby give public notice, agreeably to the order of the said Judge of Probate, that six months from and after the last Tuesday in August, 1879, have been allowed to said creditors to present and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us, at the office of C. H. Fairfield, in said Bangor, on the last Monday of January and February next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

HOLLIS BOWMAN,
N. G. TREAT, Commissioners.
47

State of Maine.

PENOBSCOT, ss. Court of Probate, November Term, A. D. 1879.

Upon the petition of Judith Phillips, widow of Joshua Phillips, late of Glenburn in said County, deceased, for an Allowance out of the personal estate of which said deceased died possessed.

Ordered, That said widow give public notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in The Bangor Weekly Courier, a newspaper published in Bangor, in said County, that they may appear at a Court of Probate for said County, to be held at the Probate Office in said Bangor, on the last Tuesday in December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

JOHN E. GODFREY, Judge.

A true copy—Attest:
JOHN F. ROBINSON, Register.

To the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Penobscot:

The undersigned, assignee by deed of Philbrick Tay, in said County, for the benefit of creditors, has the honor to report the following description of the real estate, which he has set out in said County, died seized and possessed, viz: Homestead of said Tay, consisting of one house in the Court of Probateship and County, the half part of the parcel appraised at the price in said Certificate, which he has, Certificate of holding and possession, by the Probate Court, and that you Honor will issue a warrant to suitable persons authorizing them to make a division of said estate and set off to the widow her dower in said real estate, under them, his participants the same.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that you will hear the petition, determine the dower in said real estate, and set off to the widow her dower in said real estate, under a division of said estate among them of other such persons, in order that the distribution of the estate of said deceased, be prayed for, may be made.

HENRY J. HUNT.

Oct. 28, 1879.

STATE OF MAINE.

PENOBSCOT, ss. Court of Probate, October Term, A. D. 1879.

Upon the foregoing petition, ORDERED, That said petitioner give public notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of the petition, and this order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Bangor Weekly Courier, a newspaper published in Bangor, in said County, that they may appear at a Court of Probate for said County, to be held at the Probate Office in said Bangor, on the last Tuesday in December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

JOHN E. GODFREY, Judge.

Attest: JOHN F. ROBINSON, Register.
A true copy of the petition and order thereon.
Attest: JOHN F. ROBINSON, Register.
44

Messenger's Notice.

OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF OF PENOBSCOT COUNTY.
STATE OF MAINE.

PENOBSCOT, ss., January 8th, A. D. 1880.

This is to give notice, that on the thirteenth day of January, A. D. 1880, a warrant in Insolvency was issued out of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Penobscot, against the estate of John T. Hoskins and Samuel S. Venzie, both of Bangor, in said County of Penobscot, individually and as co-partners as firm of Hoskins & Venzie, adjudged to be insolvent debtors, on petition of Hugh Cluff of said Bangor and other creditors, which petition was filed on the fifteenth day of January, A. D. 1880, in which said named date interest on claims is to be computed, that the payment of any debts to or by said debtors, and the delivery and transfer of any property belonging to said debtors, to him or for his use, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said debtors, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Insolvency to be holden at the Probate Court Room in Bangor, on the twenty-sixth day of January, A. D. 1880, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Given under my hand the date first above written.

C. H. PATTEN, Deputy Sheriff,
As Messenger of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Penobscot.
janl0 eWtw

To the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Penobscot:

The undersigned, Guardian of Albert C. Smith, minor child of James Smith, late of Bangor, in said County, deceased, respectfully represents that said minor is seized and possessed of undivided part of the following described real estate, viz:

Homestead of J. Smith, Jr., Union Street; one acre of water and lot; undivided one-half of lot, viz: a meadow on Tinkmel lot, tax acres 1, Bangor lot north side of Levant road; about forty acres of lot, west side of Main Creek; about 6 acres Moses Ham lot, north side Avenue road—all in the city of Bangor, and four lots in Glenburn, and all in the parcel appraised at the price in said Certificate, which he has, Certificate of holding and possession, by the Probate Court, and that your Honor will issue a warrant to suitable persons authorizing them to make a division of said estate and set off to the widow her dower in said real estate under them, his participants the same.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that you will hear the petition, determine the dower in said real estate, and set off to the widow her dower in said real estate under a division of said estate among them of other such persons, in order that the distribution of the estate of said deceased, be prayed for, may be made.

JOHN E. GODFREY, Judge.

A true copy—Attest:
JOHN F. ROBINSON, Register.

Messenger's Notice.

OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF OF PENOBSCOT COUNTY.
STATE OF MAINE.

PENOBSCOT, ss., January 12th, A. D. 1880.

This is to give notice, that on the twelfth day of January, A. D. 1880, a Warrant in Insolvency was issued out of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Penobscot, against the estate of Ira Hodgkins of Newburg, in said County, adjudged to be an Insolvent Debtor, on petition of said Debtor, which petition was filed on the twenty-sixth day of January, A. D. 1880, in which said named date interest on claims is to be computed, that the payment of any debts to or by said debtor, and the delivery and transfer of any property belonging to said debtor, to him or for his use, are forbidden by law. That a Meeting of the Creditors of said Debtor, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Insolvency to be holden at the Probate Court Room in Bangor, on the third day of February, A. D. 1880, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Given under my hand the date first above written.

L. F. STRATTON,
Sheriff, as Messenger of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Penobscot.
janl0 eWtw

Messenger's Notice.

OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF OF PENOBSCOT COUNTY.
STATE OF MAINE.

PENOBSCOT, ss., January 6th, A. D. 1880.

This is to give notice, that on the seventh day of January, A. D. 1880, a Warrant in Insolvency was issued out of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Penobscot, against the estate of Fred E. Knights of Newburg, in said County, adjudged to be an Insolvent Debtor, on petition of said Debtor, which petition was filed on the twenty-sixth day of January, A. D. 1880, in which said named date interest on claims is to be computed, that the payment of any debts to or by said debtor, and the delivery and transfer of any property belonging to said Debtor, to him or for his use, are forbidden by law. That a Meeting of the Creditors of said Debtor, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Insolvency to be holden at the Probate Court Room in Bangor, on the third day of February, A. D. 1880, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Given under my hand the date first above written.

L. F. STRATTON,
Sheriff, as Messenger of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Penobscot.
janl0 eWtw

Bangor Post Office.

OFFICERS.

A. R. VARNUM, Postmaster
R. A. CUNNINGS, Asst Postmaster.
W. H. S. LAWRENCE, Cashier

OFFICE HOURS.

From 7½ A. M. to 6 P. M.; and from 7½ to 8½ P. M. daily—Sundays excepted.
On Sundays, from 8½ to 9½ A. M.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

MAILS CLOSE.

	A. M.	P. M.
Western,	6 30	4 15
Eastern Railway,	6 30	
Maine Central R. R.,	6 30	
Unitarville and Hermon,		1 00
Dexter,	6 45	7 00
Milford,	6 45	7 00
Stillwater,	6 45	
Hampden,	6 45	
Brewer,	6 45	6 15
Orono,	6 45	
E. Corinth & Charleston,		2 30
Levant and Exeter,		1 30
Dixfield,		1 30
Rockland,		1 30
Ellsworth,		1 30
Amherst and Aurora,	11 30	

MAILS ARRIVE.

	A. M.	P. M.
Western,	8 30	7 00
Eastern Railway,		6 30
Maine Central R. R.,		6 30
Unitarville and Hermon,		1 00
Dexter,	8 30	6 00
Milford,	8 30	6 00
Stillwater,	8 30	6 00
Hampden,	8 30	6 00
Brewer,	8 30	6 00
Orono,	8 30	6 00
E. Corinth & Charleston,	11 00	
Levant and Exeter,	11 00	
Dixfield,	10 30	
Rockland,	10 30	
Ellsworth,	10 30	
Amherst & Aurora,	11 30	

LETTER CARRIERS.

All letters are delivered free by carriers when addressed to street and number. People should inform their correspondents of above and have their letters addressed accordingly.

Persons leaving their address at the General Delivery can also have their letters sent, but it is much more convenient to have the street and number, and they will be delivered earlier than if the same is left on at the office. Carriers make two deliveries daily, the first trip supplying the occupants of their routes.

Collections are made morning and evening in each of important mails—the down town boxes fifteen and the up town boxes thirty minutes before each delivery at the office.

Holidays the Carrier's Window will be open for the delivery of letters from 9 to 10 A. M. and from 12 to 1 P. M. Sundays from 8½ to 9½ A. M.

Any irregularities in the Carrier department should be reported to the office.

ENVELOPES.

No additional charge will be made for putting the name and regular address, across the left hand upper corner of the envelope furnished by the Post Office Department, and which may be sent at the Cashier's window, when ordered in lots of not less than 500.

A request for the return of a letter to the writer, if undelivered within thirty days, if legibly printed, with the writer's name, post office and state, written in the corner of the envelope, on the face thereof, will be complied with.

As the public are earnestly recommended to use the Department envelopes with printed return request, as the expense of printing and handling them is borne by the Department, and letters thus addressed, if not delivered to the person addressed, are returned to the writer free of charge.

Post cards are supplied at above furnished price per thousand.

Stamps not from Stamped Envelopes cannot be used to prepay postage. The only efficient Stamps to be used are those issued in the Stamped Envelopes, issued in dividend, and decreed at this office.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE.

FIRST CLASS.

All Letters must be Prepaid.—Letters for the Mails in the United States, three cents the half ounce or fraction. City letters, two cents half ounce or fraction.

SECOND CLASS.

Newspapers.

All regular newspaper publications must be prepaid at the office of publication, at the rate of two cents per pound for each issue. The same law applies to Sunday papers.

County papers free, except to letter carrier offices, if prepaid, subject to this office, if published in County. Daily papers free in County, if published in County, if delivered by carrier, per cent each, to be prepaid by stamps.

Publications same as in the States on letters and papers, pre-payment compulsory; merchandise limited to 8 oz., postage 16 cents.

THIRD CLASS.

TRANSIENT PRINTED MATTER AND BOOKS AND MERCHANDISE.

One Cent for Two Ounces.

Almanacs, books (not subscribed), calendars, card tags, corrected proofs, books, blanks, engravings, manuscripts—lithographed or engraved—music, printed matter, proofs, prospectuses, published pamphlets, pamphlets, posters, proof sheets, prospectuses.

One cent for each ounce.

Blank books, blank cards, book manuscripts, card boards, circulars, engravings, envelopes, flexible lithographs, circulars, engravings, envelopes, flexible patterns, letter envelopes, letter paper, lithographs, manuscripts, models, ornamental letters, special cards when sent in bulk, not addressed, photographic views, photographic paper, printed matter, proofs, sample cards, samples of ores, seeds, minerals and medicines, specimens of cotton, textile roots and seeds, stereoscopic views.

All packages of matter of third class must be so wrapped or enveloped, with open sides or ends, that the contents may be readily and thoroughly examined by postmasters without injury to the wrappers.

Third class matter is prepaid by affixing stamps, the value of the postage, in the upper left hand corner, the words "Transient Printed Matter" and "Merchandise" to be written or printed.

Third class matter can be registered by paying the fee of ten cents.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

All letters remaining in the office are advertised once in two weeks. If not claimed in one month thereafter, they are then forwarded to the Dead Letter office.

MONEY ORDERS.

Especial attention is called to the Money Order system, as a safe and cheap method of transmitting small sums through the mails. Orders are issued for any sum from one to fifty dollars. Larger amounts can be transmitted to the